

They sternly exposed and denounced the U.S. imperialists' recent frantic new war racket which reached a graver stage, and said in unison that the resolute and adamant stand clarified in the statement of the Government of the Republic issued on April 23 in this connection reflects the unanimous will of the entire Korean people and enjoys the full support of our people.

In order to guard their beloved socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains won with their blood, our heroic People's Army men and armed people, rallied around the Party and the Leader closer than ever before, are sharpening revolutionary vigilance, watching the enemy's war moves closely and they are making full preparations to return retaliation for the "retaliation" of the invaders and all-out war for all-out war, the speakers pointed out. And they stressed that if the U.S. imperialists dare to ignite another war in this land, they will be smashed and annihilated at a stroke.

They emphasized that last year the state budget was successfully fulfilled thanks to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the devoted labour of the working people who, united firmly around him, gave greater spurs to the grand march of Chollima and that it financially ensured with satisfaction the difficult, enormous work of powerfully pushing ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, while further bettering the people's living.

Last year our people, they stressed, tided over all hardships and ordeals without any vacillation under the very tense and complex situation, further strengthened the country's economic might and defence capacity and improved the livelihood of the people still more. This was attributable entirely to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung who set forth the great idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and always leads our people to victory, glory, happiness and prosperity, they remarked.

Deeply regretting that under the heinous colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists the South Korean people of the same blood are deprived of every freedom and right and groan in a living hell where starvation, poverty, terrorism and murder reign, the speakers fully exposed the nature of the predatory, anti-popular reactionary budget of the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique who faithfully serve

the war policy of their master American imperialists.

Pointing out that the South Korean people and revolutionaries are now waging a resolute, undaunted struggle for a new government, new system and a new life, looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and with his great revolutionary ideas as the weapon of their struggle, they extended warm brotherly support and encouragement to their struggle.

The speakers said that the state budget for this year was mapped out so as to satisfactorily guarantee financially the great revolutionary upsurge for successfully carrying out the programmatic tasks set by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in his report made at the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, in the great Ten-Point Political Programme and in the report delivered at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic and occupying victoriously the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan and, expressed full support to the state budget for this year submitted for examination.

They made a firm resolve to arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and defend with their lives the Central Committee of the Party headed by him in any adversity, to raise higher the flame of the great revolutionary upsurge in all fronts of economic construction and defence upbuilding and brilliantly carry through the programmatic tasks set by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report delivered at the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, in the great Ten-Point Political Programme and in the report made at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic and thus to further strengthen the political, economic and military power of the country and promote the complete victory of socialism and the revolutionary cause of the fatherland's unification.

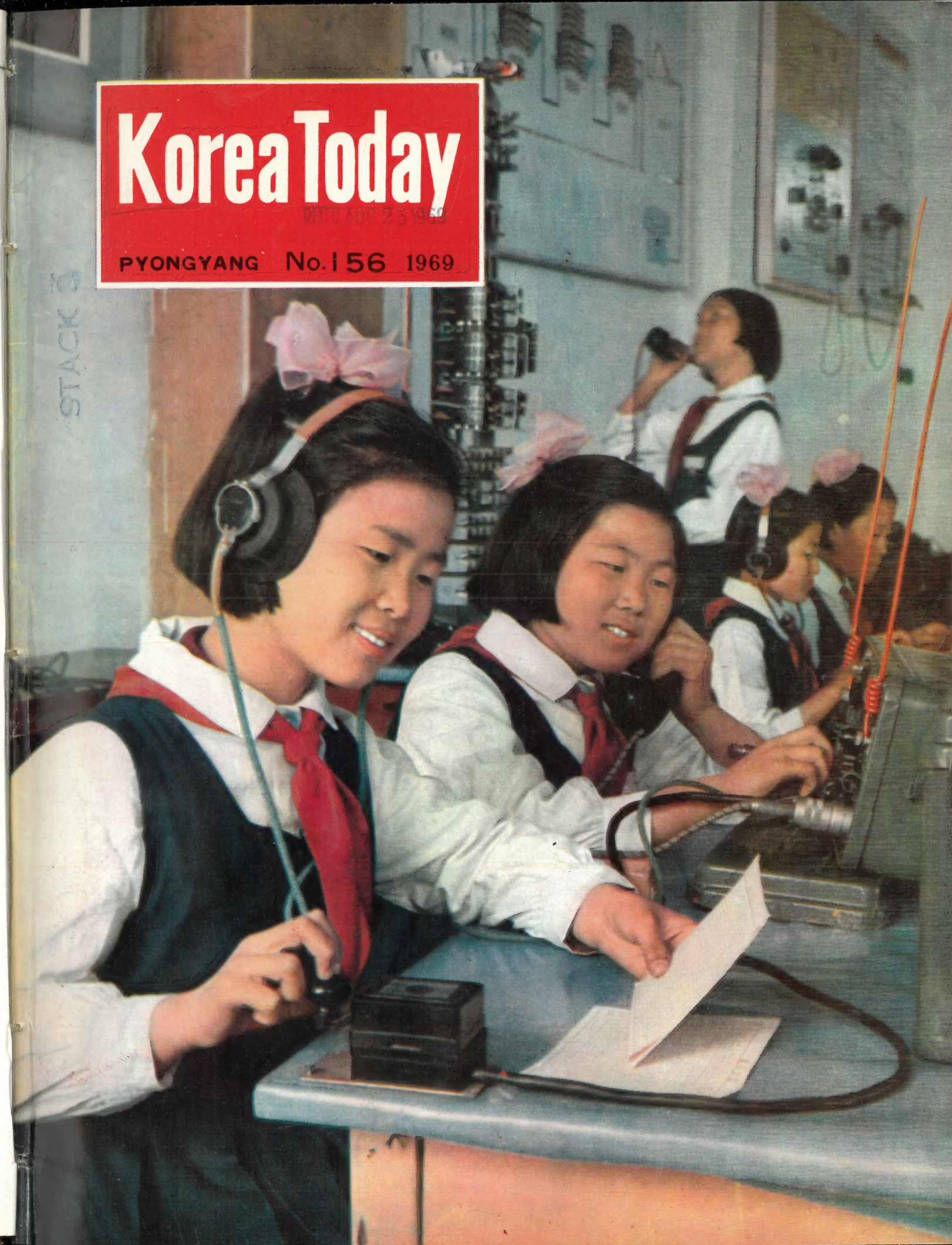
The session adopted unanimously a decision approving the results of the fulfilment of the state budget of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 1968 and the law on the state budget of the D.P.R.K. for 1969.

At the session Baek Nam Wun, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a closing address.

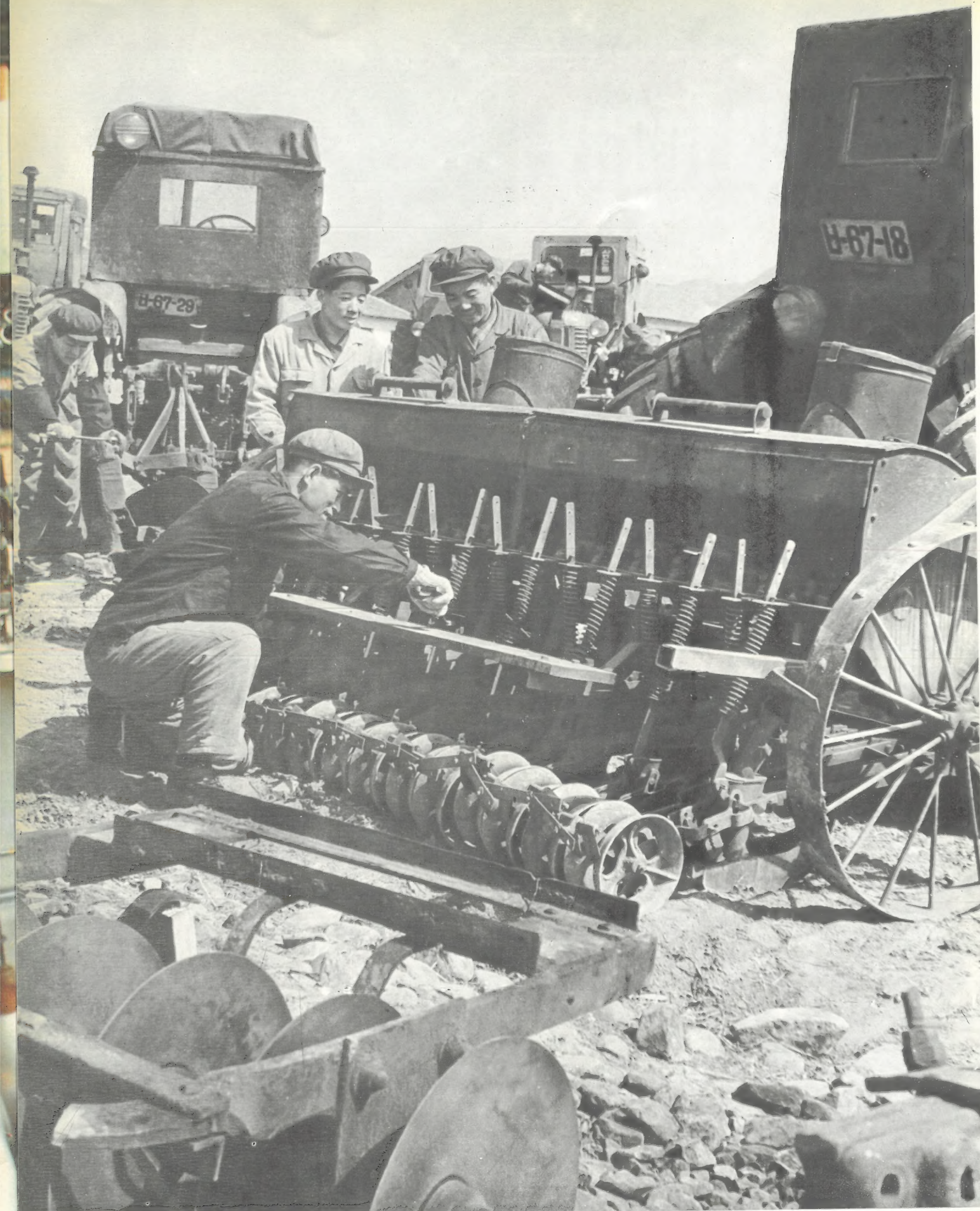
The session successfully discussed and decided on items in the agenda and closed on April 26.

# Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 156 1969







Holding aloft the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" propounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the workers of the Farm Machine Station where Yun Jong Yong works are preparing various trailing farm machines to assist the countryside

# Korea Today

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FRONT COVER: In the warm bosom of fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Young Pioneers of our country are growing up into men of a new type who have attained all-round developments, equipped with knowledge, virtue and sound body. They are taking active part in extra-curricular activities to make secure what they have learned

Photo by Kim Hyong Jin

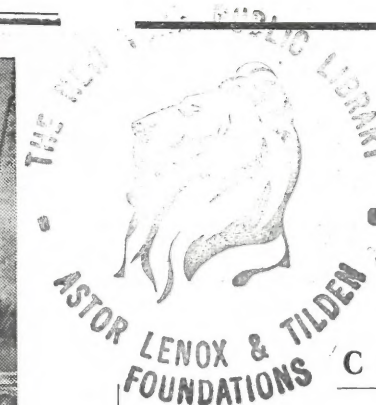
BACK COVER: A part of magnificent city of Pyongyang

Photo by Bu Song Kyu

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# MEDIUM AND SMALL LOCAL INDUSTRY GOES WITH LARGE CENTRAL INDUSTRY IN THE PRODUCTION OF MASS CONSUMPTION GOODS

Eleven years ago, at the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a programmatic teaching that in order to rapidly improve the people's livelihood and expedite the country's economic development efforts should be concentrated on building large-scale factories and, along with this, an all-people drive be conducted to build medium- and small-scale local-industrial factories by enlisting idle labour power and materials, all other latent reserves and potentialities in localities.

The practical experiences gained in our country in the period of more than 10 years have proved that the line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a line of extensively developing medium and small local-industrial factories in parallel with large factories, is of great significance in sharply increasing the production of consumer goods, accelerating the development of the economy as a whole and bringing into full play the advantages of the socialist system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"Our experience shows that in view of the economic and technical peculiarities of light industry, it is, in general, rational to develop medium- and small-scale factories side by side with large ones. Especially it shows that it is an effective way of increasing consumer goods production and rapidly developing industry as a whole in the underdeveloped countries to build many local factories which are comparatively simple in technique and are small in scale. The construction of local industry is also of very great importance to the even development of all the localities in the country, and especially to the bringing of industry closer to agriculture and the gradual elimination of the distinctions between town and country."** ("Selected Works of Kim Il Sung," Vol. IV, p. 213.)

Large-scale central industry and medium- and small-scale local industry have their own super-

iority; they all hasten the socialist economic construction.

Large-scale central industry is one of the basic forms of socialist production; it ensures mass production of goods on the basis of up-to-date machines and equipment and techniques, and has favourable conditions for reducing per unit cost of goods.

While attaching prime importance to the development of big factories in building the socialist economy, our Party has consistently maintained the line of developing medium and small factories.

To develop medium- and small-scale local industry extensively along with large-scale central industry for the production of consumer goods is an important way of laying the foundation of an independent national economy and attaining a high rate in the construction of the socialist economy.

Medium- and small-scale local industry makes it possible not only to satisfy the growing demands of the local population for consumer goods by mobilizing idle man-power and materials in localities and boosting their production rapidly with less expenditure of the state, but also to extend the source of accumulation, gear up the advance of heavy industry including the engineering industry and agriculture, and allocate the state funds to the building of heavy industry, large light industrial factories and the socialist countryside. This means that the building and development of local-industrial factories constitute tremendous reserve for the growth of production, create new possibilities for and give an impetus to the development of heavy industry, thereby making a great contribution to ensuring the high rate of development of the national economy as a whole.

It is of important significance in strengthening the relation between industry and agriculture,

finally solving the rural question under socialism and developing all rural areas evenly to rapidly advance medium and small local-industrial factories side by side with large ones.

This is what Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"To build factories extensively in the local areas means bringing industry closer to agriculture. This is of tremendous importance for the strengthening of the ties between industry and agriculture, the acceleration of the construction of a socialist countryside and the elimination of the distinctions between town and country."** ("Selected Works of Kim Il Sung," Vol. IV, p. 64.)

Under socialism, the distinctions between town and country are expressed in the lag of country behind town and it is the key to the final solution of the rural question to overcome these distinctions.

And the lag of country behind town finds expression in the fact that agriculture has a weaker material and technical foundation than industry, the cultural level of the rural population is lower than that of the urban dwellers, the peasants fall behind the workers in ideological consciousness, and also in ownership and the level of economic management.

In making up this leeway the medium and small local industry plays an important role. Local-industrial factories also perform a big part in disseminating in the countryside the advanced industrial management methods, cultured practice in production and techniques.

And these factories make timely purchases of diverse agricultural produce and by-products for processing and supplying consumption goods to the countryside and towns, thereby making a great contribution to meeting the requirements of the working people, improving their life and stirring up the zeal for production among the peasants.

The development of local-industrial factories leads to strengthening the county, the base for linking town with country in all fields of politics, economy and culture, enhancing its role as the supply-centre and advancing all localities evenly.

Medium and small local-industrial factories also play an important role in strengthening the country's defence power.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

**"The reinforcement of armed forces is not enough to the strengthening of the national defence. To strengthen the national defence it is also of great importance to properly distribute the productive forces in view of the economic life of the people in a state of war."** ("Selected Works of Kim Il Sung," Vol. III, p. 343.)

It is of important significance in strengthening the national defence to increase the armed equipment of the People's Army, turn the whole country into a fortress and arm the entire people, and at the same time, distribute the productive forces properly taking into account the economic life of the people under war conditions.

When we build medium and small local-industrial factories in various parts of the country we are able to fully satisfy the demands of the front and the rear during a war.

And the extensive development of local-industrial factories is of importance in widely enlisting women in social life and accelerating the process of their revolutionization and working-classization.

All these facts clearly show that the line put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the line of extensively developing medium- and small-scale local industry in parallel with large-scale central industry, is the most correct Marxist-Leninist line conducive to stepping up the socialist construction.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the wise line of developing big factories and medium and small factories in parallel to produce more consumer goods at the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in June 1958. Since then he has organized and directed concretely the work for its implementation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung determined the stages of development of local-industrial factories in a scientific way and clearly taught what were the central problems in each stage and how to solve them.

He personally visited different parts of Pyongyang, South Pyongan Province, North Pyongan Province, and even the recesses of mountains in Jagang Province to persuade some functionaries who fell into mistaken thinking and mystified local-industrial factories. He showed them clear-cut direction of the development of the local industry, exhorting them that they should run the local-industrial factory even installing a small number of equipment in a little cottage or a room of a private house, not trying to build a large factory from the outset.

The line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung on developing medium and small local industry led to smashing passivism and conservatism, giving full scope to the activity and creative initiative of the masses and marked an epochal turn in making local-industrial factories spring up like the mushrooms after rain.

The working people in the whole country rose as one in implementing the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and constructed more than 1,000 local-industrial factories for only a few months with a little expenditure of state funds by tapping raw material resources, idle materials and labour power in localities. Now the figure is upwards of 2,000 and local industry accounts for more than 50 per cent of the production of consumer goods in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung reviewed and analyzed concretely the results of fulfilment of the decision adopted at the June Plenary Meeting on the



basis of certain achievements in building local-industrial factories and took a number of radical steps to firmly lay raw material bases, better planning work and improve management work. As a result, a well-regulated system was established in leading and managing local factories to improve their management and greater successes thus made in the production of consumer goods.

As many medium and small factories were built to remarkably increase the production of consumer goods, Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a line of mechanization as the basic way of pushing the local industry on to a higher stage.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say at the Changsong Joint Meeting of Local Party and Economic Functionaries in August 1962:

**"In former days when the production capacity of local industry was weak we had to weave fabrics with treadle-looms, but now the things are quite different.**

**"We should make the technical revolution and mechanize all the primitive processes still prevailing. Even though we cannot place all work processes in local industry on automatic lines at once we should mechanize them as early as possible.**

**"Only then can we do work easily, enhance production efficiency and save much labour power. Thus we should further develop local industry with such labour power.**

**"In order to raise the quality of products, too, mechanization must be carried out."** ("Selected Works of Kim Il Sung," Vol. III, p. 345.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of mechanizing local industry was an entirely correct way of making more goods of better quality in the light of the improved livelihood of the people and their ever-growing demands for goods.

Upholding this line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, managerial workers and all the workers and technicians of local-industrial factories, fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, modernized obsolete machines and equipment while manufacturing new ones on their own, and boldly advanced new ideas and rationalization proposals to introduce them in production. Besides, large factories and enterprises widely organized and waged a machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement and sent machine-tools to local factories, and thus actively helped them with the mechanization of production processes.

This resulted in speedily increasing the output of local factories and remarkably improving the quality of products.

Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly defined the stages and direction in developing local factories, and at the same time, personally visited many factories under construction in different

localities to look after them with parental concern.

There is no local factory, medium or small, which did not receive his direct teachings or enjoy his solicitude.

Particular mention should be made of the development of the textile mill where Comrade Kim Duk Bok works, which is well known to all.

Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the mill four times from July 1959 till the convocation of the Changsong Joint Meeting and gave on-the-spot guidance there. He himself selected the building site of the mill and gave detailed instructions to the workers how to solve such important problems for the development of the mill as raw materials, the production of goods and their enhancement of quality, labour organization, and the rest of workers.

In order to develop the mill on to a higher stage he also clearly showed the concrete ways how to mechanize, raise the level of technique and skill of workers and their cultural standard, and improve the management of the mill.

Under the warm care of Comrade Kim Il Sung this mill, which started operation in September 1958 with two hand looms arranged in the back room of a private house, is now producing various kinds of fabrics with many up-to-date weaving machines and has completely changed its appearance like the other local-industrial factories.

It is precisely thanks to his original and wisest line, his personal guidance and solicitude that local industry has made big strides, the high rate of development of the country's economy has been maintained continuously and the people's life elevated to a high standard of today in a short span of time.

Our country has turned into a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural country with the firm foundation of an independent national economy in the short postwar period and our people are producing on their own diverse, attractive and useful daily necessities in large quantities. They work out every day fresh miracles and renovations and continue to bring about a revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction looking forward to a brighter future and having no worry about food, clothing and housing. All this is thanks to the outstanding Marxist-Leninist lines set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung at each and every stage of revolution and his sagacious leadership.

That is why our people are advancing, advancing, fighting and advancing in socialist construction along the road indicated by him, with the pride and self-confidence in living under the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

## Revolutionary Family of Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Revolutionary Activities in His Early Years (2)

# Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Indomitable Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Fighter

When the activities of the Korean National Association were intensified and their scope extended at home and, not only that, went beyond the frontiers, the Japanese imperialists were crazed to arrest the prime movers.

One day in the autumn of 1917 the organization of the Korean National Association was brought to light by the secret information of a stooge of the Japanese imperialists and Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and other members of the Association and more than 100 persons connected with it were apprehended all over the country.

This incident was the most sweeping roundup ever carried out by Japanese imperialism before the March 1st Uprising.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik remained true to his revolutionary cause in prison. He did not succumb to the brutal corporal torment or to all descriptions of conciliatory measures and deceptions by the Japanese imperialists and fought unyieldingly against the enemy.

In prison he educated the inmates in the anti-Japanese patriotic spirit and, not only that, elaborated new ways of struggle to be adopted in his future revolutionary activities. While visualizing a plan for the fresh revolutionary activities to be carried on after he would be released, he studied medicine. If he should open a clinic, he thought, it would be easy to meet his revolutionary comrades and keep contact with them, and would be convenient to carry on revolutionary activities even under the strict watch of Japanese imperialism.

Discharged from prison, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik decided that it was no longer possible to continue with the revolutionary activities in South Pyongan province where the enemy was keeping his eyes skinned. Thus, with a view to waging a more active struggle on a larger scale for crushing Japanese imperialism finally and realizing the lofty aims of restoring the fatherland, he changed the centre of his activities, moving to

the area adjacent to the Amrok River and those areas of Northeast China.

Those areas were inhabited by large numbers of Koreans, who had crossed the Amrok River to escape from feudal exploitation and the oppression of Japanese imperialism. The absolute majority of them were poor peasants, members of the Righteous Patriotic Forces and participants in the anti-Japanese independence movements.

Still now those areas were out of reach of the Japanese imperialists' crooked hands of aggression and offered very favourable conditions for fostering and training anti-Japanese forces. Not only that, from there the participants in the independence movement could have easy access to the home country, for the forests and steep mountains of the areas were immediately connected with the northern mountain chains of our country.

In Mangyongdae and Kangdong Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had been engaged as a teacher while carrying on revolutionary activities, but after leaving Kangdong he externally started practice as a doctor as he had planned and prepared himself for while in prison.

He changed the name of his clinic from "Sunchon Clinic," to "Kwangje Clinic" and then to "Murim Clinic" as he changed abode. He went deep among the people and awakened them politically, working heart and soul to build up the firm mass foundation of the revolutionary movement through the expansion of the ranks of the participants in the independence movement.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik exerted patriotic influence on the young people and carried on revolutionary activities while itinerating in the neighbouring localities for 10-20 days on the pretext of seeing patients. When there arose important matters, he went back home and travelled Junggang, Fuchang, Popyong, Kanggye, Pyongyang and localities in South Pyongan province to cope with those matters.

In those places he met many personalities en-





After his release from the Pyongyang prison in 1918, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik shifted the center of his revolutionary activity to the area adjacent to the Amrok River to wage a more positive anti-Japanese struggle

gaged in the independence movement and youths whom he inspired with anti-Japanese patriotic ideas, and told them about the October Socialist Revolution in Russia where the workers and peasants had taken power into their hands, and also about Lenin.

Besides, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik went directly among the poverty-stricken peasants and treated patients, thus strengthening work with them. When the patients offered to pay the bill, he said:

"If you are going to pay the bill, call at my home and pay me the money after our country achieves independence.... We are now badly off in an alien land, but the day will come before long when we restore our country and cross the Amrok River to return home. I hope we will meet then again and enjoy a life of plenty."

When in Linchiang, he published a patriotic newspaper in the Linchiang Koreans' School, which carried articles about the internal and external situations and about the activities of those engaged in the independence movement, and thus educated the participants in the movement and the people and infused in them the anti-Japanese patriotic ideas.

The copies of the newspaper were secretly distributed as far as Pyongyang and other areas in the interior of the country by the hands of the

underground workers operating at home, to say nothing of the areas around Linchiang.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik conducted the work of political education according to the specific characters of the masses of various social strata. When coping with men of religion, for example, he said to this effect:

"Even when you believed in Heaven, you oughtn't believe in Japanese or American Heaven. The Koreans should believe, if ever, in Korean Heaven, and concentrate their strength on the movement for the independence of Korea. The Japs will go under soon and Korea will certainly achieve independence."

His power of influence was so great that even those who served in the enemy organs, to say nothing of the participants in the independence movement and people, came out actively to safeguard his activities and person.

Mr. Hong who served as an assistant gendarme when Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was engaged in revolutionary activities in Pataokou was influenced by the lofty virtues and persistent education of the latter, and not only helped him in his revolutionary activities but also overlooked persons who were connected with him.

Thus, thanks to the vigorous revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Junggang,

Linchiang, Pataokou, Popyong and other places on the Amrok River and the remote parts of Fusung and the area of Liuho county turned into areas of intense anti-Japanese struggle.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, firmly convinced that the independence of Korea should be achieved by the force of the Koreans themselves, worked energetically to make preparations for an armed struggle and to train independence movement fighters to beat the Japanese imperialists who were armed to the teeth, and organized and directed their activities.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik personally established or supported the Linchiang Koreans' School, the Pataochiang Sahoejungmyong School, the Pataokou Primary School, the Fusung Baeksan School, etc., in his efforts to provide education to the rising generation and train independence movement fighters. Of those schools, the Sahoejungmyong School was a school of cadres intended to train independence movement fighters.

The educational system at this school was: four years of primary course and three years of higher course. The students of the higher course were mostly young men upwards of 20 years old. And the higher course was tantamount to a military academy.

Subjects of social science and especially military subjects held an important place in the curriculum. Nocturnal military trainings were also conducted under the direction of military officers.

While concentrating efforts on the work of rearing cadres in preparation for the independence of Korea in this way, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik organized the work of building up the ranks of armed independence movement fighters.

Independence movement fighters came from Korea in groups of five, ten or sometimes 20 across the river to join the ranks of armed fighters organized by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik; they went into the mountains, donned military uniforms and took up arms.

Often Mr. Kim Hyong Jik said to the underground workers who were dispatched to the home country as follows:

"You should rally as many revolutionary comrades as possible in order to achieve the restoration and independence of the fatherland.

"We have many people...

"When you are back to Korea, strive to rally patriotic young men. Collect funds for the independence movement from the propertied persons, and if there are people among them who volunteers to come with arms or money, send them here.

"And while sending in information on the major military positions of Japanese imperialism, report to us the names of the stooges of Japanese imperialism who stand in the way of the independence movement and their crimes.

"You should know that these tasks cannot be

achieved with ease.

"Wherever we may go, we must be prepared for any contingency—we may die of hunger, may be beaten or frozen to death. The revolutionary should not abandon but stick to the last to his original high aims...."

So many independence movement fighters went into the country with these tasks assigned to them by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, and communications from the comrades at home were sent mainly in the guise of medicine.

The parcels sent from Pyongyang, Seoul, Pusan and various other places of the country contained, besides medicine, important information collected by the secret organizations in the country. To effect liaison between the organizations at home and abroad, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik made use of the Junggang post office, the Popyong post agency and the inn of Kang Gi Rak in Junggang.

When there arose an urgent matter in the organization at home, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik personally came into the country to deal with the matter. When he came out to Hakdang-gol, Pyongyang, he had talks with independence movement fighters, and secretly made speeches at the Taesong middle school and the Sunhwa school. Then, he organized a series of actions and undertakings including a raid on the Kangdong police station.

In this way Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, carrying on activities with the shores of the Amrok River as the base of operation, dispatched many independence movement fighters into the country for the work of mustering like-minded persons, of collecting funds for the independence movement, disposing of Japanese imperialists and their stooges, acquisition of arms, etc., and also accepted innumerable independence movement fighters and youths from the country and expanded the ranks of participants in the independence movement.

Trembling with alarm and fear, the Japanese police sent special agents and stooges to arrest Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and frequently committed the beastly acts of intimidating and assassinating Korean patriots.

The personal safety of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, too, was always at stake. But he was daring and fought unremittingly in whatever difficulties.

Towards the end of 1924 Mr. Kim Hyong Jik crossed the Amrok River at Pataokou and came to Popyong, Huchang county, to establish contact with the organization in the country, when he was arrested again by the enemy due to the secret information laid by a stooge of Japanese imperialism against him.

For fear of letting him escape, the Japanese police immediately sent him under escort to the

(Continued on page 35)



# A VISIT TO BOCHONBO, AN OLD REVOLUTIONARY BATTLEFIELD

CHON UN BONG

June 4 will mark the 32nd anniversary of the victory of the Bocheonbo Battle which left an immortal exploit on the annals of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country, adding lustre to the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle. The battle was waged in the town of Bocheonbo in the homeland by the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the direct command of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It dealt a severe political and military blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and thus gave the hope of national liberation to the Korean people who were groaning under the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism.

Greeting the anniversary of the victory of the historic Battle in Bocheonbo, we visited the old revolutionary battlefield.

We first went to Kushimuldong, a dam for rafting, where the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army unit set their foot on the soil of the fatherland.

Kushimuldong is a crossing point on the Amrok River. The main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army commanded directly by Comrade Kim Il Sung broke through the "strict frontier guards" of Japanese imperialism at the point and marched into the homeland.

A monument and a guide-board standing there acquaint the visitors with Comrade Kim Il Sung's far-reaching plan for the advance into the homeland and his energetic struggle for its realization. We read letters written on them carefully.

In the latter part of the 1930's Comrade Kim Il Sung set up Mt. Baekdu base areas and brought about an upsurge in the Korean revolution. Meanwhile, he set out to effect the advance into the homeland by a large unit, which he had been thrashing over for long.

The advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland was a matter of great urgency also in view of the situation created at that time. In those days the Japanese imperialist aggressors intensified fascist suppression and brigandish plunder in an attempt to make Korea a "supply base" and "stable rear" for their continental aggression. They were crazy to exterminate the Korean nation, clamouring that "Japan and Korea are an integral whole" or the "Japanese

and Koreans are descended from one parent source." They went so far as to deprive the Koreans of their mother tongue and surnames.

As a result, the Korean nation was undergoing a grim period standing at the crossroad of life and death. At that time, in March 1937, Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Sikang Conference, where he set forth an important strategical line of extending the Mt. Baekdu base areas to the Langrim Mountains by deploying the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units deep in the homeland, of waging an active armed struggle and combining it with a nation-wide resistance in order to administer a decisive blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**...We must advance into the homeland. Only by so doing, can we strengthen the conviction about the victory of the revolution among the people in the homeland who are groaning under the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism. That we merely make it known that we the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the sons and daughters of the Korean people, are going strong constitutes great encouragement to the people.**

**The purport of our advance into the fatherland is not to attack and capture a big city. Firing some bullets in Korea alone is enough to give great strength to the people.**

**When large combined forces of the staunch Korean Communists advance in a stately manner, it will be a big demonstration.**

**To give our people the conviction about the sure restoration of Korea, herein lies the great significance of the advance into the homeland....**

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave orders of operations to each unit on the basis of his strategic line on the sally into the homeland.

The main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung was to move from the Sikang Secret Camp to Changpai and then advance to Bocheonbo, another unit to the Musan area via Antu and Holung, and yet another to Linchiang and Changpai adjacent to the homeland to beat the enemy there respectively.

Comrade Kim Il Sung took a wise measure to make the attack on Bocheonbo successful. He ordered the unit that advanced to the Musan area to initiate an attack on the enemy. It was to turn the attention of the enemy to it and disperse the enemy forces.



At 10:00 on the night of June 4, 1937, Comrade Kim Il Sung shot a signal for starting an attack on Bocheonbo under the aspen tree nearby the Karim Brook

Then Comrade Kim Il Sung led in person the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army straightly to the southwest of Mt. Baekdu breaking through the strict guards of Japanese imperialism and crossed the Amrok River on June 4 and sallied into the homeland.

Treading the steep mountain path along which Comrade Kim Il Sung had advanced to Bocheonbo commanding the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, we came to the Konjangdok Hill, where we heard from our guide the following impressive reminiscence written by a man of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

"Still vivid in my memory is the morning of that day we greeted in the bosom of the motherland after crossing the Amrok River.

"Everyone was too moved to say anything but 'Oh! Ah!' Some Comrades rolled on the grass. Everything in the fatherland indeed looked unusually lovely. As I thought that my so lovely fatherland had been trodden underfoot by the Japs, I felt irrepressible hatred against the enemy.

"Spending the daytime on the Konjangdok Hill, we burned ourselves with a single desire to shower the fire of revenge upon the head of Japanese imperialism."

In the forest of this Konjangdok Hill over

150 men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung made thorough combat preparations to beat the enemy, in the daytime.

The Japanese imperialists, however, were entirely unaware of it till the start of a battle in Bocheonbo.

This bespeaks how brilliant the strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, his preternatural tactics and exhaustive plan of operation, etc., were.

During the daytime Comrade Kim Il Sung organized reconnaissance in the streets of Bocheonbo.

He personally observed the enemy organs in the town of Bocheonbo through a field-glass. In the afternoon he convened a meeting of commanding personnel in the forest of the Konjangdok Hill, where he gave concrete combat orders to each sub-unit.

We descended the Konjangdok Hill and went to the Karim Brook, where there is an aspen tree, the very tree under which was set up the commanding post during the battle.

In the evening of June 4 Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with his men, came down the Konjangdok Hill and reached the aspen tree by the Karim Brook. According to the resourceful combat plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sub-units of the Korean Peo-



ple's Revolutionary Army unit besieged in a flash the organs of Japanese imperialism—the "police substation," "Township Office," "Post Office," "Agricultural Experiment Station," and "Forest Protection Office," intercepted the roads leading to Hyesan, Musan and Taejin-pyong and cut off telephone lines.

At 22:00, a gun report resounded in the air of Bochonbo, heralding the approach of the dawn of the restoration of the fatherland. It was a signal shot for charge fired by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, who had been intent in revenging themselves on the Japanese imperialists who, occupying Korea, had oppressed and tormented our people, went over to a general offensive. They dashed like an angry lion.

The "police substation" of Japanese imperialism, which had been the target of curse and hatred of the Korean people, fell in a twinkling and the "Township Office," "Post Office," "Forest Protection Office," and "Fire Station" were in fire.

The "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" and the proclamation written personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung were scattered everywhere in the streets and written appeals and handbills were posted.

The torchlight of the fatherland restoration, the flame of revolution, flared up in the night sky of Bochonbo.

The entire townfolks, the old, women, children, rushed out on the streets and thronged in front of the "police substation" to greet Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, whom they had been adoring.

Shouting at the top of their voices: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" "Long live Korean revolution!" "Long live the independence of Korea!" the masses welcomed Comrade Kim Il Sung with enthusiastic cheers. Answering the cheers of the crowd, Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a historic speech. In his speech he exposed the brigandish crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists and called on the people to rise courageously in the anti-Japanese struggle firmly uniting all the patriotic forces for the restoration of the country.

Hearing directly the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung who showed our people the road they should take, the crowd were overwhelmed with joy and emotion.

We met a man who had witnessed the Bochonbo Battle. He told us as follows:

"When we directly saw the respected General Kim Il Sung who had been known to us through legendary stories, our joy was immeasurable.

"We were confident that our country would be independent before long as long as we had

the respected General Kim Il Sung, who would save the Korean nation, and the Korean People's Revolutionary Army commanded by him."

His was the ardent feeling shared by the entire Korean people who entrusted their all to Comrade Kim Il Sung in those days.

In Bochonbo still there is the building of the "police substation" of Japanese imperialism.

As I thought that the building was the hateful lair of the enemy who repressed and murdered our people in the past, my eyes grew blood-shot and I clenched my fists firmly.

On the walls of the building are still seen the marks where bullets ricocheted. It seemed there still was lingering a smell of gun powder. At a corner of the yard stands as of old a fort as if it were symbolic of the miserable plight of the panic-stricken enemy. The Japanese imperialists, I was told, erected it after they were hit hard in the Bochonbo Battle.

We looked round the building of "Township Office." It was built by the enemy on the site of the former one which was burned down in the night when the Bochonbo Battle was waged. It resembles the former one. Then we inspected the "Post Office," "Fire Station," and "Agricultural Experiment Station." In the yard of the former "Forest Protection Office," we saw two verdant zelkova trees standing as if they were witnesses of history. The trees, it is said, were singed when the building of the office burned.

The enemy suffered successive defeats after Bochonbo Battle: A police unit of Japanese imperialism was annihilated in the battle on Mt. Kowisi and over 1,500 men of the 74 Regiment of the 19th Japanese Division stationed in Ramnam, Korea, were killed in the Chiensanfang Battle.

The advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland and the shining victories gained by it were ascribable entirely to the unswerving revolutionary sweep of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, and his daring, resolute and resourceful tactics.

In this operation in the homeland, Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically analysed the obtaining situation, the balance of forces between the enemy and the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and natural features and, on this basis, took the initiative at all times and led the battles to shining victories skilfully applying the genius military strategy and tactics for wiping out the enemy decisively.

His genius tactics of covering one thousand *ri* at a stretch, quick, daring mobile tactics, and the tactics of dispersion, concentration, ambush and allure—these threw the enemy into too utter confusion to take any counteraction.

Throughout the period of the advance into the homeland, Comrade Kim Il Sung commanded the battles skilfully, moving agilely at all times, to see that the win-the-battle-quick prin-

ciple was carried out in battles. Thus he showed an example of the guerilla tactics to beat the enemy by surprise and withdraw agilely, and dealt hard blows at many enemy forces everywhere in a short space of time and won victories in all battles waged.

Such outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his resourceful art of command enabled the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to score a brilliant victory in the Bochonbo Battle.

The Bochonbo Battle, indeed, was a historic event that demonstrated to the whole world the invincible combat strength of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army organized and led by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and outstanding military strategist, when the dark clouds hang heavily over the fatherland.

Referring to the historic significance of the Bochonbo Battle, Comrade Kim Il Sung had the following to say:

"The significance of the battle does not lie in the number of the Japanese scoundrels killed but in the fact that the battle showed that the Korean people were not dead but alive and cast the ray of revolution to the people deepening their conviction that they would surely be victorious if they fought against Japanese imperialism.

"The Bochonbo Battle proclaimed before the whole world that the Korean people would resist Japanese imperialism, the Koreans would not recognise the notion of the Koreans and Japanese being one flesh, the Koreans and the Japanese were not descendants of one and the same ancestor, the Koreans would not co-operate with the Japanese scoundrels in invading China, the Koreans would not discard their mother tongue, nor would they drop their surnames to adopt those of the Japanese, the Koreans were not dead but alive and that they could win if they fought against the Japanese imperialists. This is the strategic significance of the Bochonbo Battle. Herein lies the historical significance of the Bochonbo Battle."

In so dark a period under Japanese imperialist rule our people fought courageously against Japanese imperialism, firmly confident, through the Bochonbo Battle, that the Korean revolution would surely be victorious as long as there was Comrade Kim Il Sung in the forefront of revolution.

We left Bochonbo. On our way home we visited the Monument to the Victory of the Bochonbo Battle erected in Hyesan city on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the victory of the battle.

The monument symbolises, in a systematic whole, the whole course of the glorious 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle fought by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the darkest period

of Japanese imperialist colonial rule only for the restoration of the fatherland and freedom and liberation of the people upholding the red banner of communism, the revolutionary banner of national liberation.

Throughout our recent visit to Bochonbo our hearts burned with a great honour and stanch pride in having Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great Leader of the Korean revolution and in being his revolutionary soldiers.

Invincible is the strength of our people who advance arming themselves firmly with the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party, built up by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and inheriting and developing them.

Should the U.S. imperialists unleash another war in Korea, they will get nothing therefrom. If there is anything, it would be only corpses and death.

Our people will speed up economic construction and defence upbuilding, support actively the fighting South Korean people, accomplish the South Korean revolution, and achieve the cause of the national unification without fail within the life of the present generation.

Working people visit the Japanese imperialist police sub-station which had been occupied within a matter of minutes by men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army at the time of the Bochonbo Battle





# Pre-Eminent Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the Correlation between the Scale of the Economy and the Rate of Development of Production in Socialist Society

"On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," a brilliant work by Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a great classic document giving perfect Marxist-Leninist answers to important theoretical and practical problems awaiting an urgent solution in socialist construction and in socialist political economy and a programmatic document which a Marxist-Leninist party should take as the compass in shaping its economic policy for building socialism and communism.

In the work Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded brilliantly his original theory on the law of development of the socialist economy which grows uninterruptedly at a high rate and on the correlation between the scale of the economy and the rate of development of production in socialist society. This theory holds a distinguished place in the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the building of socialism and communism, as one breaking an entirely new ground in the domain of socialist economic theory.

On the basis of a deep-going analysis of the law-governed process of the development of socialist society and the tremendous successes and rich experiences of socialist construction of our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded in a scientific way that the uninterrupted growth of production at a high rate is the law of the development of the socialist economy.

This is a new discovery of an important law of development of the socialist economy, which is of great theoretical and practical significance in the building of socialism and communism.

At what rate the socialist economy should be developed is a basic question having bearing upon the destiny of the building of socialism and communism.

The authors of Marxism-Leninism said that the socialist economy could develop at a high rate on the superiority of the socialist economic system. But how the law of development of the socialist economy growing at high tempo operates and in what way its demands should be met under the new conditions in which socialist construction has developed to a higher stage and the level of development of the economy has risen higher, was a question requiring an entirely new exposition, to which no one had ever given a

correct answer. And this question had been greatly distorted owing to various opportunist interpretations, which had done tremendous harm to the practice of socialist construction.

The weighty question which must be solved without fail in socialist construction and in socialist political economy could be given a comprehensive answer only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our times and brilliant Leader of the revolution, together with other questions of principle in the building of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only newly expounded that the uninterrupted development of production at a high rate is a most universal law inherent in socialist society but also gave perfect scientific and theoretical exposition of the nature and demand of this law and conditions and ways for meeting this demand.

The original theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the law of development of the socialist economy and on the correlation between the scale of the economy and the rate of production development in socialist society more brightly lights the path of successfully capturing the two fortresses of socialism and communism, material fortress in particular, and deepens our confidence in the justness of the cause of socialism and communism and its victory.

This brilliant theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung constitutes an outstanding contribution to defending the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism in the building of socialism and communism, overcoming Right and "Left" opportunism, and to further developing and enriching the socialist economic theory.

The new economic theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung giving the first perfect answers to the important questions of principle in the building of socialism and communism is another brilliant example in showing the seasoned revolutionary leadership of him grasping in time all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolution and construction with the steadfast stand of Juche, Marxist-Leninist principledness and profound scientific theory and keen penetration and solving them skilfully with originality.

## 1. UNINTERRUPTED GROWTH OF PRODUCTION AT HIGH RATE IS LAW OF DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST ECONOMY

In "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," a brilliant work, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, formulated the objective law of the development of the socialist economy in the following words:

"Socialist society has unlimited potentialities to incessantly develop the economy at such a high rate as is inconceivable in capitalist society, and the further socialist construction advances and the stronger the economic basis grows, the greater become these potentialities." ("On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy", English ed. p. 2.)

This classic proposition of Comrade Kim Il Sung is an outstanding theoretical formulation giving a most scientific clarification of the law-governed process of the development of the socialist economy and its essential features.

Expounding the law of the development of the socialist economy which unceasingly grows at high tempo, Comrade Kim Il Sung, to begin with, newly clarified what kind of tempo is really meant by the high rate of the economic development inherent in socialist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung drew the scientific conclusion that the socialist economy, which grows at a high rate, has unlimited possibility of development, on the basis of a profound analysis of the enormous advantages of the socialist planned economy, the role of the ideological consciousness of the people and technical development in the development of production, the unlimited potentialities brought by the socialist system in this domain and its decisive superiority.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also newly expounded that the immensely high rate of development of the socialist economy can be maintained uninterruptedly and firmly in the whole course of the building of socialism and communism.

By giving correct answers to the questions of how various factors in economic development function as socialist construction deepens and develops and of the correlation between the scale of the economy and the rate of development of production in socialist society, Comrade Kim Il Sung furnished scientific proof that the higher socialist construction develops and the further the economic foundation is reinforced, the greater the reserves of the growth of production grow, and accordingly, the socialist economy develops at a high rate without intermission.

The immensely high tempo of development of the socialist economy and its steadiness expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung are the essential characteristics of the development of the socialist economy.

The basic factors providing for the high rate of development of the socialist economy stem from the socialist system itself; they operate on fuller scale as socialist construction progresses

and the socialist system gets consolidated and develops and, therefore, it is a law that the economy develops steadily at high tempo in socialist society.

The possibility of uninterruptedly developing the economy at a high rate—herein lies the superiority of the socialist economic system and it is a firm guarantee for accelerating the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism is aimed, in the final analysis, at fully satisfying the material and cultural requirements of all the people and ensuring them a bountiful and cultured life." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism", English ed. p. 52.)

The uninterrupted development of the economy at high tempo reflects the revolutionary aspirations of the working class which builds socialism with power in its hand and it is indispensable for reaching earlier communist society, the supreme ideal of mankind.

The nature of socialist system not only presents it as essential requirement that the economy develops steadily at a high rate but this system provides objective conditions and possibilities for its achievement.

The steady high tempo of the growth of production in socialist society is ensured by the planned and balanced development of the national economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"In capitalist society production cannot steadily grow, the process of reproduction being periodically interrupted and much social labour wasted owing to the overproduction crisis. In socialist society, however, all the labour resources and natural wealth of the country can be most reasonably made use of, and production can be incessantly raised according to plan." ("On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy", English ed. pp. 2-3.)

The advantages of the socialist economic system and the advantages of the socialist planned economy expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung are the basic conditions objectively providing for the rapid growth of socialist production.

Pointing to the unlimited possibility of the development of the socialist economy based on the advantages of the socialist economic system, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"This possibility of production growth will ever increase according as the equilibrium among the branches of the national economy is rationally preserved and the country's economy is kept in better shape with the strengthening of the economy-organizing functions of the state of the proletarian dictatorship and the rise of the level of economic management of the functionaries." (Ibid, p. 3.)



This proposition of Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches us that the strengthening of the economy-organizing functions of the state of the proletarian dictatorship and its planned guidance in the national economy are an indispensable condition and a powerful weapon for further increasing the unlimited possibility of production growth brought by the socialist economic system and putting it into reality.

The operation of the law of planned and balanced development of the national economy which originates on the basis of the social ownership of the means of production in socialist society creates objective possibility for achieving a steadily high growth of production by rationally preserving the equilibrium among the branches of the national economy.

The socialist economy in which the state bears responsibility for all the economic affairs of the country and all the economic branches are linked to each other in one productive organism, cannot develop apart from the economy-organizing functions of the socialist state which organizes and manages production in a planned way on the scale of the whole society.

With the promotion of the revolution and construction in socialist society, the socio-economic and political foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat is further consolidated and developed and practical experiences of economic management are accumulated and the ideological, technical and cultural levels of the functionaries are enhanced and especially, the conscious activities of millions of the toiling masses, the master of economic management, are further intensified.

This makes it possible to further enhance the economy-organizing functions of the socialist state and constantly improve the guidance and management of the economy.

Only when the economy-organizing functions of the socialist state are raised in every way through the steady improvement of the work system and work method of the state and economic organs under the correct leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party guiding the building of socialism and communism, all the reserves and potentialities latent in the socialist economy will be mobilized to the full and, consequently, socialist production will steadily develop at a high rate.

The socialist planned economy has a great advantage in creating and using accumulation, the source of socialist extended reproduction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

**"Since the socialist state controls co-ordinately and realizes production and distribution, accumulation and consumption according to plan, it can allocate a large amount of funds to accumulation and carry on socialist extended reproduction steadily on a big scale by using the funds most reasonably." (Ibid, p. 3.)**

Production will continuously expand on a solid foundation if the socialist state, which keeps a uniform control over and gives planned guidance

of the economic affairs of the country, systematically increases the investment in capital construction on the basis of the rapid consolidation of the economic foundation and swift growth of national income and at the same time, correctly decides the direction, scale and order of capital construction, and accelerate the industrialization of construction, thus enhancing the effect of the investment in capital construction in every way.

The rapid development of technology in socialist society is an indispensable condition for a steady high rate of the growth of the socialist economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

**"...The production relations of socialism open a wide scope for an unrestricted development of the productive forces, and the socialist state, by making use of this possibility, can rapidly develop technology according to plan. It is a law-governed process of building socialism and communism that the outmoded technique be replaced by a new technique and the new one by a yet newer one, that manual labour be mechanized, mechanization develop to semi-automation, and semi-automation on to automation." (Ibid, p. 3.)**

This proposition of Comrade Kim Il Sung gives a wise and scientific exposition of the essential features and law of technical development in socialist society and the unlimited possibility of technical development and the basic ways for turning this possibility into reality.

It is a law that in socialist society technique develops apace according to plan and it is constantly replaced by technique of higher grade.

In socialist society all the working people have a vital interest in the development of technique. Because the development of technique frees them from hard labour and enables them to make their life more affluent and civilized by producing material wealth in greater quantities, while working with ease.

Technical development can be dynamically pushed ahead in socialist society, because the state keeps a uniform control over this work and organizes it in a planned way together with the economic affairs of the country as a whole.

This decisive superiority of socialist society in technical development is given fuller scope in line with the promotion of the ideological and cultural revolutions and the enhancement of the state function of planned guidance and, accordingly, technique steadily improves and develops at a high rate without interruption in socialist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"It is a palpable truth that in socialist society with the rapid development of technology, labour productivity increases constantly and production develops at a high rate." (Ibid, p. 3.)**

The rate of economic development under socialism depends on the expansion of production through accumulation and the growth of labour productivity. The growth of labour productivity

is unthinkable without enhancing the ideological consciousness of the working people and developing techniques.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a perfect answer to the factor of technical development in the growth of socialist production by elucidating in a scientific way the decisive superiority of the socialist system in technical development and the law of technical development in socialist society and the correlation between technical development and the growth of labour productivity and development of production, and indicated a correct way for developing production at a high rate incessantly on the basis of steadily improving new technique.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us on the decisive factor in the development of socialist economy:

**"In socialist society, high revolutionary zeal of the people is the decisive factor which energetically eggs the productive forces on to pullulate." (Ibid, pp. 3-4.)**

The socialist system creates socio-economic conditions for giving unlimited scope to the creative enthusiasm of the working people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

**"The essential excellence of the socialist system lies in the fact that the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression, work with conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative for the country and the people, for society and the collective, as well as their own welfare." (Ibid, p. 4.)**

In socialist society where the means of production are owned by the people, production is aimed at the prosperity of the country and fuller gratification of the material and cultural demand of the people. Therefore, the working people work with zeal for the development of the production, because they are deeply aware that the fruits of their labour go to themselves, to their people and their country.

The high revolutionary zeal and creative enthusiasm of the working people are the essential advantages stemming from the socialist system itself. The further the building of socialism and communism deepens and develops, the higher they enhance.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

**"The more the Party and state of the proletariat, in conformity to their proper functions, strengthen the ideological revolution among the working people and gradually eliminate the survivals of old ideologies from their minds, the more the working people will devote their talents and stamina to the development of socialist production. In this way, continuous improvements and innovations will be brought about in all fields of economic management, organization of production and labour, and development of technology." (Ibid, p. 4.)**

As Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified, the ideological revolution is a most powerful weapon for accelerating socialist economic construction at maximum speed, giving full play to the essential ad-

vantages of the socialist system.

The ideological revolution is, by nature, an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat proceeding from its historic mission and one of the main tasks of the Party and state of the proletariat which they should carry out according to their intrinsic nature.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the most correct way of accelerating socialist construction to the maximum through the full display of the essential advantages of the socialist system, by giving for the first time in history a profound, scientific elucidation of the great creative power of the working masses who have become the master of the means of production and the country, freed from exploitation and oppression, the decisive role of their ideological consciousness in the development of the socialist economy and the real might of the political work for arousing the voluntariness of the working people.

The theory on the law of the development of the socialist economy in which production grows incessantly at a high rate, saw its all-round perfection thanks to the brilliant elucidation by Comrade Kim Il Sung on the decisive superiority of the socialist system in economic development and the law-governed process of the development of the socialist economy. This is an outstanding contribution to upholding the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism in the building of socialism and communism and further developing and enriching the socialist economic theory. This is also a decisive blow to the imperialist reactionaries headed by the U.S. imperialists hell-bent on throwing mud at socialism and to the revisionist theory that should the socialist economy reach a certain stage of development the reserves would gradually diminish and accordingly the growth of production slow down.

The "data" of the revisionist theory that in socialist society the rate of production growth gradually slows down are that the more the economy develops and its scale grows, the less the reserves of production growth become. This only serves to reveal the true colours of the revisionists who are not willing to see the real advantages of socialist economic system. It is quite absurd to argue as if the reserves and possibilities for the growth of production depended simply on the stage of economic development and the scale of economy and there were any lawful connection restricting speed between the scale of economy and the rate of the development of production, irrespective of the socio-economic system.

One cannot say anything about reserves and possibilities for the growth of production and the lawful connection between the scale of economy and the rate of the development of production without taking into account socio-economic factors. In capitalist society the correlation between the level and rate of production development is determined by socio-economic factors inherent in capitalist society. In socialist society the correla-



tion is decided by the nature of socialist economic system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave the most correct answer to the question of the correlation between the scale of economy and the rate of production development in socialist society by making profound analysis of this question on his most thoroughgoing understanding of the essential advantages of socialist economic system and the law of the development of socialist society.

He gave an all-round exposition of the fact that as the scale of economy grows, the reserves of production increase and the steady expansion of economy scale is inseparably inter-linked with the further increase of production reserves in socialist society.

He also elucidated scientifically that in socialist society the expansion of economic scale does not exercise negative effects on the rate of production development and the reinforcement of economic foundations increases the reserves of production growth.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified, the constant increase and effective use of accumulation in socialist society provide important conditions for conducting socialist extended reproduction on a large scale without interruption.

In socialist society the expansion of economic scale increases possibilities for extending more rapidly production by allocating more funds to accumulation, because it increases the national income and enlarges the source of accumulation for extended reproduction.

Therefore, in socialist society production grows uninterruptedly and rapidly in reliance on accumulation which increases still more as the economy develops and its scale grows.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded, it is the law-governed process of the development of socialist society that the revolutionary zeal of people, the decisive factor in powerfully promoting the development of socialist production, rises steadily.

The progress of socialist construction and economic development provide favourable conditions for remoulding the ideological consciousness of people.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, the ideological consciousness of people is remoulded in socialist society on the basis of strengthening economic power, improving the living standards of the people and consolidating and developing socialist system since it, in the final analysis, is determined by the material conditions of social life.

As the economy develops and its scale enlarges, the material basis of socialist society consolidates, the living standards of the people rise and the superiority of socialist system comes into fuller play. This provides favourable conditions for the Party and state of the proletariat to carry out more successfully the work of revolutionizing and working-classing all the members of society according to their proper functions.

As socialist construction progresses, economic foundations strengthen and the ideological revolution goes on, the revolutionary zeal of the working people rises higher and production grows faster on the basis of their mounting labour zeal and creative activeness.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified, it is a law-governed process that in socialist society new techniques are introduced more extensively and techniques steadily develop to higher ones as the economy develops.

The expansion of economic scale in socialist society is not a mere quantitative growth of production and is attended by a qualitative change in the inter-branch composition of the national economy and in the material and technical basis of production. As the socialist economy develops, more modern material and technical means are turned out in larger quantities and the technical equipment of the different branches of the national economy is further improved on the basis of the priority growth of heavy industry with engineering industry as its core. Accordingly, as the economy develops and its scale grows, in socialist society technical development is further promoted and production develops ceaselessly at a high rate on newer techniques.

The law-governed process of the development of the socialist economy, contrary to the revisionist economic theory, clearly proves that the possibility of the development of the socialist economy grows further as socialist construction progresses and the economic foundation strengthens.

This is also eloquently demonstrated by the practical experiences of socialist construction in our country which has developed economy incessantly at high tempo along a road of continued advance not only in the period of postwar rehabilitation, but also in the first stage of technical reconstruction and in the period of all-out technical reconstruction, not only in the period when the economic foundation was relatively weak but also in the period up to date when the level of economic development has gone up incomparably.

The revisionist theory that when industry reaches a certain stage of development in socialist society, the rate of its development slackens, is by no means new but the repetition of the reactionary theory invented by servants of the bourgeoisie long ago to defame socialism.

It is clear, needless to say, why the bourgeois reactionaries fabricated the "theory" that as the socialist economy develops, its growth rate slows down.

Their "theory" is aimed at denying the superiority and vitality of socialist system and covering up the ever-aggravated stagnation and bankruptcy of capitalist economy and the ever-sharpening inner-contradictions of capitalist society by ascribing the high growth rate of the economy in the socialist countries to some thing like the low stage of economic development.

With no sophistry can the placemen of the

bourgeoisie conceal the contradictions of capitalist society which is crumbling and defame socialism which grows and strengthens day by day.

The question is that today the revisionist economic theory repeats the corrupt reactionary theory invented by the spokesmen of the bourgeoisie.

Opportunism which has made its appearance within the ranks of the international communist movement at present is doing an enormous harm to socialist economic construction, too.

The consequences of Right opportunism which denies the proletarian dictatorship and class struggle, neglects ideological revolution and puts stress only on the material incentive, and tries to run the economy in a capitalist way, find vivid reflection in the rate of economic development.

The "theory" that the large-scale socialist economy cannot develop at high speed is nothing but a sophistry for justifying the economy marking time owing to the consequences of revisionism.

The theory of "Left" opportunism that development through a "wave-like" fluctuation is the law of the socialist economy also inevitably exerts a harmful influence on the practice of socialist construction, being a "theory" which has nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism.

The duty of the working class party leading socialist and communist construction is not to invent this or that "theory" for justifying the economy marking time, but to develop the socialist economy at a high rate without interruption by correctly understanding and correctly using the economic laws operating objectively.

It is the lawful demand of the development of socialist society and the urgent demand of the international situation in which socialism is being built today, to firmly maintain the steady high rate of economic development and vigorously accelerate the building of socialism and communism in the socialist countries where revolution has won.

Only when the socialist countries expedite socialist construction at maximum and increase its might without interruption, can they safeguard, consolidate and develop the revolutionary gains, accelerate the complete victory of socialism and, furthermore, contribute more actively to the development of the world revolution, under the condition in which there remain the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism.

For all the socialist countries to firmly maintain the uninterrupted high rate of economic development is the demand of the present situation, an urgent demand of revolution and a reliable guarantee for hastening the victory of the world revolution.

Therefore, each country of the socialist camp, the base of the world revolution, should not rest content with the already attained achievements in socialist construction, but should firmly maintain the steady high rate not slackening for a moment the speed of economic development till imperialism is completely buried on the globe and the ultimate victory of the world revolution is won.

The ideas and theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung on developing the socialist economy at high tempo without cessation through the maximum mobilization of all the potentialities latent in socialist society, are the unshakable guiding compass which the Marxist-Leninist Party leading the building of socialism and communism should firmly uphold, as the embodiment of his steadfast revolutionary stand for letting the working class which has seized power push ahead with the revolution vigorously and continuously without interruption and thus not only expedite the building of socialism and communism in its own country but also accelerate the final victory of the world revolution by increasing the might of the world socialist camp and assisting more powerfully the struggle of the world people against class exploitation and national oppression.

(To be continued)





An open car carrying a flag printed with the portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, enters the meeting ground, escorted by Young Pioneers riding on motorcycles. It is followed by another car with the flag of the combined Young Pioneers organizations of Pyongyang City

## Let Us Become Young Guards, Death-Defying Corps, for Marshal Kim Il Sung

A grand rally of combined Pyongyang city organizations of Young Pioneers of Korea held with pomp at historic Mangyongdae

On April 15 a grand rally of combined Pyongyang city organizations of Young Pioneers of Korea was held with pomp in honour of the 57th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the Korean nation, at Mangyongdae, a historic spot where he was born and passed his boyhood nursing a high aim of revolution.

At Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, which is brimming over with the burning sentiments of loyalty of the 40 million Korean people and is drawing the world revolutionary people's boundless feelings of admiration, were assembled Young Pioneers who are growing up envious of nothing in the broad and warm bosom of the Marshal, and workers and co-operative farmers full of determination to capture the major heights

of the Seven-Year Plan without fail this year, People's Army men, school teachers and parents.

Inspired deeply by the brilliant history of the patriotic and revolutionary home of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and by the lofty revolutionary spirit of the ardent patriots, great revolutionaries, who generation after generation fought devotedly for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people, they streamed along the lanes which bear their immortal foot prints of struggle.

A hundred thousand people gathered on and around the play ground of the Mangyongdae Revolution School where the rally was to take place. Boundlessly proud that they live under the leadership of the distinguished Leader, they were all

firmly resolved to fight even at the cost of their lives and youth on the road of revolution indicated by him, with everlasting, steadfast loyalty to the Leader.

Floating high up in mid-air were balloons from which were suspended streamers inscribed with: "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Marshal Kim Il Sung, may you enjoy good health and longevity!" "We are so happy and envious of nothing in the world." The buildings were hung with the watchwords: "Let us learn from the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung!" "Let us become Young Guards, death-defying corps, for Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and so on.

Put up reverently in front was a portrait of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, one of the distinguished leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and erected right opposite was a picture in oils depicting Marshal Kim Il Sung, the father to the children of our country, among children, around which were laid bouquets of flowers.

At 9:30, a bugle was sounded over Mangyongbong Hill to announce the opening of the rally, and a flower-decorated open car carrying a flag printed with the portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung entered the ground under the motor-cycle escort of Young Pioneers.

The Young Pioneers lined up on the ground made a Young Pioneers' salute and expressed their most heartfelt thanks to the Leader, looking up at the flag bearing the portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the founder of the young and juvenile communist movements in our country, creator of their brilliant traditions, builder and Leader of the Socialist Working Youth League and the Young Pioneers, and the kindest father who brings up the youths

and children, embracing them in his warm bosom. They resolved firmly to become sons and daughters, Young Guards and death-defying corps boundlessly loyal to the fatherly Marshal like the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and the children's corps members in the past.

At the rally Chairman Hong Dae Ung of the Pyongyang city committee of the Socialist Working Youth League delivered a report.

Saying that the 57th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung is celebrated meaningfully, the reporter pointed out that the "Study Site," "Warship Rock," "Wrestling Place" which were favorite spots where the respected Marshal as a boy used to spend his time, and a single blade of grass and a tree in Mangyongdae are suggestive of the patriotic spirit of the respected Marshal and even today they vividly bring to our minds his ardent patriotism.

Then, he went on to say:

"Cherishing a warm love for the country and the people from his early years, he took the road of revolution already at the young age of 15 bearing the destinies of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulders, and stood out brilliantly as the beacon and the red sun of the Korean revolution and lit up the path of struggle ahead for our people.

"When the Korean people were languishing in the fetters of Japanese imperialism, Marshal Kim Il Sung organized and led the glorious anti-Japanese guerilla army and fought against the Japanese imperialists hewing his way through blizzards over tens of thousands of ri and liberated the country and established the socialist system in this land which is the most superior system in the world."

Pointing out that Marshal Kim Il Sung has turned our once backward country into a mighty socialist state in a short space of time which has a powerful independent national economy, great

The epilogue of the mass display "Mangyongdae, the Cradle of Revolution" which was performed by over 10,000 school children





defence capacities and a brilliant national culture, the reporter said that all the students and children living under this fine socialist system set up by the respected Marshal are learning to their hearts' content and growing up in good health, envious of nothing in the world, enjoying the benefits of universal compulsory 9-year technical education, at the well-furnished sunny schools and at establishments of learning and play grounds such as well-appointed camping grounds and students and children's palaces set up everywhere.

That is why there arose sustained stormy applause and cheers when the reporter extended in the name of the significant rally warm heart-felt congratulations and sincere thanks to the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Saying that there could be no greater happiness and pride for the Young Pioneers than to grow up into revolutionary soldiers of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the reporter emphasized that they should prepare themselves still better as sons and daughters boundlessly loyal to the respected Marshal, who recognize no other ideas than the revolutionary ideas of the Leader.

To this end, the Young Pioneers should make a more profound study of the revolutionary home of Marshal Kim Il Sung, his boyhood, and the great revolutionary history of the respected Marshal over the past 40-odd years, study deeply his teachings given to the students and children to make them their flesh and bones. Not only that, they should strengthen the study of the revolutionary traditions and prepare themselves as reliable Guards and death-defying corps who, like the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and Children's Corps members, think first of the Party and the Leader and defend them at the risk of their lives in any adversity, and should grow up into revolutionary soldiers, each being a match for a hundred, capable of crushing the U.S. imperialist enemy at one blow should he dare to strike at us recklessly, the reporter stressed.

At the rally twice-model branch pennants, letters of commendation and badges were awarded to the second branch of the seventh group of the Mangyongdae Revolution School, the 17th branch of the Pyongyang Misan girls' middle-school, and the first branch of the Pyongyang Unha middle-school, and the title and badge of Chollima Class was conferred on the fifth-year class No. 1 of the Pyongyang Bongsu middle-school.

This was followed by the administering of an oath by the children joining the Korean Young Pioneers. On that day 600 lovely flower-buds joined the Young Pioneers.

Chief Secretary Kim Jwa Hyok of the Pyongyang city committee of the Workers' Party of Korea spoke in congratulation of the rally.

The speaker referred to the fact that even in the difficult days of anti-Japanese armed struggle

Marshal Kim Il Sung set up schools and organized the Korean Young Communist League and the Children's Corps in the guerilla bases for our children and brought them up into ardent revolutionary fighters. He also pointed out that in the years that followed liberation, during the Fatherland Liberation War, in the years of postwar reconstruction and even today the respected Marshal directed and is directing profound love and solicitude to rearing our boys and girls into true Communists of Korea.

He expressed a firm belief that the Young Pioneers would answer the warm love and great favours of Marshal Kim Il Sung with loyalty.

A written oath addressed to the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung was adopted amidst enthusiastic applause at the rally.

Then there was a march-past.

The columns were headed first by the flag bearing the portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung and the banner of the combined Pyongyang city organizations of the Korean Young Pioneers and model branch pennants. Then the children of the Mangyongdae Revolution School and the columns of the combined organizations of the Young Pioneers from the districts of the city marched past.

The spectators warmly applauded the boys and girls as they marched in fine array to the strains of the Guerilla March, with a high sense of pride and boundless honour that they were growing up as true sons and daughters of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

This was followed by the mass game "Mangyongdae, the Cradle of Revolution," performed on the playground by 10,000 students and children from Mangyongdae District.

The mass game was composed of the prelude, five acts and the closing scene. It vividly showed the boyhood and the incipient revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung, and the revolutionary history of the Marshal who organized and led the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 long years, restored the country and after liberation led by victory the struggle of our people for national unification and independence and for the building of a new society, and portrayed the happy life of the students and children who in the bosom of the Leader are preparing themselves to become reliable reserves of communist builders who combine knowledge, virtue and physical strength in them.

The students and children also depicted splendidly with dynamic movements the struggle of our people who, upholding with their whole hearts the tasks set forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung in the report delivered at the Party Conference, in the great 10-point Political Programme and the report at the 20th anniversary celebrations of the foundation of the Republic, are working hard to further consolidate the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic and drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and achieve



## "STEEL IS ALWAYS HEIGHT 1211"

WON DO JUNG

It happened on September 22, 1961, three days after the closing of the Fourth Congress of our glorious Party.

That day we workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works held a ceremony to commission Blast Furnace No. 2 in the presence of the respected Premier Kim Il Sung.

All the people there, even housewives and children, not to speak of the workers, technicians and office workers, thronged the Works in their best, excited from early in the morning.

We could hardly repress our excitement for we were happily proud of our having built Blast Furnace No. 2 in a matter of half a year and turned out the first molten iron in honour of the historic Fourth Congress of the Party.

"I think the respected Premier will come this time, too."

"Well, I'm afraid if he might not come since the Party Congress is just over and there are foreign guests still now."

"But I still feel like he is coming...."

We were waiting for the respected Premier so anxiously not merely because he would come to our Iron Works whenever we had a glad thing or a bottleneck.

the cause of national unification.

A tower springs up in the middle of the playground now riotous with beautiful colour and on top of the tower flutters a flag bearing a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Looking up at the flag, all present at the rally extend the highest honour to the fatherly Leader who has established the excellent socialist system under which our people can all enjoy their work and receive free education and free medical care, and wish the Leader longevity and health.

There was a legitimate reason for our awaiting the respected Premier more anxiously than ever before.

The respected Premier visited our Works on May 3, 1961 when the designing of Blast Furnace No. 2 had almost been finished and the construction project had been undertaken on a full scale.

That day respected Premier Kim Il Sung made a round of the coke oven and rolling facilities.

With a smile that told a great satisfaction, the respected Premier said:

**"You workers and technicians here have done much work in a little over one year and a half.**

**"Particularly, you've got a big result in the technical innovation.**

**"It is our big pride that all the equipment of this Works have been constructed splendidly with our own materials, with our own techniques. We should be more proud and self-confident...."**

The respected Premier came to the spot where Blast Furnace No. 2 was being built.

The respected Premier looked at the seething construction site, with an air of satisfaction, and asked the leading functionaries of the Works: "When will the blast furnace be completed?"

"Respected Premier, we workers and techni-

After the rally the finals and exemplary games were held in the national athletic contest of middle-school boys and girls.

In the evening of the same day bonfire gatherings were held on the playgrounds of the Chollima Changdok school and the Chollima Mangyongdae middle-school where the children pledged to learn from the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and to prepare themselves to become Young Guards and death-defying corps who defend the Leader with their very lives.



cians of the Iron Works have made a resolve to complete the furnace before the Party Congress and turn out the first molten iron in its honour."

The respected Premier was pleased with these words.

"Good. I'm sure the workers and technicians here won't fail to do so," said he, firmly believing in our resolve and encouraging us to go ahead.

The respected Premier went on to say, looking around at the cadres accompanying him.

"In North Hwanghae Province efforts should be concentrated on the building of the blast furnace. And you ought to take measures for the machine-building industry to ensure in good time the supply of machines and equipment for the building of the furnace. Only then can the workers here put their resolve into practice...."

Then, the respected Premier even made elaborate arrangements for us to complete the building of Blast Furnace No. 2 before the Party Congress.

What the respected Premier said at that time invigorated and encouraged us to finish the building of the furnace in half a year.

The 130-day drive was launched at the Iron Works following the visit of the respected Premier Kim Il Sung.

It was by no means an easy task to build a blast furnace with a capacity of 250,000 tons in so short a span of time.

However, bearing the respected Premier's words in our minds and overcoming all difficulties, we furnace builders eventually completed the project before the Fourth Party Congress and produced the first molten iron in its honour as we had pledged ourselves to the respected Premier, which he had confidently expected from us.

That's why we were waiting more eagerly than ever before for the respected Premier to come that day.

And there came the respected Premier we had been waiting for so earnestly.

Stepping forward to the respected Premier as he got off his car, I offered him a bouquet of flowers, greeting him warmly:

"Respected Premier, thank you very much for your coming down here."

The respected Premier embraced me firmly.

I lived long enough to have many silver threads in my hair. But never before had I felt such a big joy nor had I felt such a lump in my throat as on that occasion.

The respected Premier asked me in a kindly voice how old I was.

When I answered that I was sixty-five years old, the respected Premier Kim Il Sung said: "Thank you very much for all those troubles you've taken. You work just like the young folks,

climbing so high up and down at your age.... I'm really surprised...."

The accursed life I had lived in the past came across my mind vividly at that moment.

I had been compelled to earn my living as a heaver since my boyhood. The back-breaking toil usually caused me to bleed the caked blood and pus on my shoulders and back, stuck to my shabby hemp-coat, which I could rarely take off all the year round. Yet the Japs and foremen whipped me on the shoulders and back!

And when washing that coat of mine, my mother would rend her heart and burst into tears at the sight of it.

The world was wide but it was only father and mother who were concerned for my health....

But now the respected Premier Kim Il Sung was benevolently patting me on the shoulder and back, so deeply and profoundly concerned about my health.

The respected Premier walked on in silence, taking me under his arm, while I was overpowered with so great a happiness, that I could utter not a word.

Walking on together for a while, the respected Premier asked me in detail how my family members were getting along, how large my family was and whether my sons and daughters studied well.

Turning to the accompanying cadres the respected Premier Kim Il Sung said: "This is a real master. You never get old if you work hard like him."

"I sincerely wish you to enjoy a long life in good health. We celebrate the 90th birthday instead of the 60th birthday now. So I wish you to be as hale and hearty as ever and build Blast Furnace No. 3," said he to encourage me.

Presently, we came up to the red tape stretching in front of the blast furnace.

The Director of the Iron Works suggested the respected Premier to cut the tape.

But the respected Premier took a step backward and said: "Why should I cut it? It should be done by your workers who took the sweating to do the work."

While working at the footings high up in the sky, the old scaffold workers and young welders got their strength and courage looking forward to the day when Comrade Premier would come to cut the tape. So did the furnace builders and equipment fitters while tiding over hardships.

The Director stepped closer to the respected Premier Kim Il Sung and repeated his request:

"Please be kind enough to cut the tape, respected Premier! It is the unanimous desire of all the workers."

"I'll cut it on your behalf, if you all want me to do," said the respected Premier, looking around at us.

There were joyful cheers.

When one of the cadres nearby offered him a pair of gloves, he refused it, and took the scissors and cut the tape.

The face of the respected Premier was beaming with satisfaction when he responded to the thunderous cheers of the masses that resounded all over Songrim city.

The respected Premier and we, who had always shared the sweets and bitters, were welded together into one mind, and the throbbing emotions and excitement reigned all over the place where the firing ceremony was held.

The respected Premier then proceeded to Blast Furnace No. 1, where teeming operation was in full swing.

The crimson molten iron flowed into the bucket, giving off tens of thousands of sparks. There the respected Premier instructed us to enlarge the molten iron bucket and shorten the time of teeming operation and then set the orientation in building Blast Furnace No. 3.

The respected Premier Kim Il Sung suggested the location and size of the furnace and referred to the political and economic significance of its construction in fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan.

The respected Premier had been forming the idea of building Blast Furnace No. 3 while Blast Furnace No. 2 was under construction.

In front of the furnace the Premier instructed us in detail to build a sintering oven in 1962, push ahead with the construction of the bloom rolling shop and increase the steel-making capacity so as to treat one million tons of pig iron on our own.

Looking up at Blast Furnaces No. 1 and No. 2 he described them as twin blast furnaces.

When he noticed the smelters of Blast Furnace No. 1 greeting him with cheers and applause, he said, "Oh, I've got to say hello to them," and walked up to them across the runway where the molten iron was flowing.

The respected Premier gave a squeeze of the hand to each of the smelters and said:

"Our Chollima riders... I feel quite reassured when I see you...."

How dear and trustful his words sounded to us!

I said to myself: "The respected Premier really trusts in us as the pillar of the state. He believes in the strength of the masses of the people so firmly that he visits workers and peasants to consult with them open-heartedly whenever there is any problem.

"It is because of his firm belief in the strength of the masses that he presents any problem so boldly and pushes it ahead so boldly...."

The respected Premier Kim Il Sung made a round of a number of shops and had a talk with the workers.

The respected Premier asked detailed questions about the life of the workers as usual, and said

as follows:

"More dwelling houses ought to be built. Many people get married and will have children. You should build a lot of houses. Vegetable supply has not been interrupted this year, I hope! On my way down here I saw the autumn vegetable turning out well. And you should continue to supply them sufficient edible oil."

The respected Premier inquired about the composition of the arable lands of the agricultural co-operatives in the city and the conditions of their vegetable crops and stock-breeding. He then added:

"You should see to it that the city helps them to get enough fodders and that the milch cows are well tended so as to produce more milk. If there are not enough milch cows, produce bean gruel and mix it with milk. You ought to supply every worker engaged in the principal sections with 500 grammes of milk a day, and the nurseries should be supplied in this way, too, until you get a sufficient number of milch cows. It is very easy to make bean-milk."

The respected Premier Kim Il Sung even taught us how to make it in detail. Whenever he came to our Iron Works he expressed such deep concern for the livelihood of the workers and racked his brains to supply even a gramme of more milk to us.

The respected Premier said that the city people's committee should improve its service of supplying subsidiary food for the workers and instructed the functionaries to build an icehouse and supply us with frozen fish at all times.

The respected Premier Kim Il Sung was pleased with what we had achieved and praised us for it.

"In the name of the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet of the Republic I would like to express my thanks to all the workers, technicians and office employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works for their having built a fine blast furnace in a short span of time and produced its first molten iron as a present for the Fourth Party Congress...."

"There is not a mass meeting as was the case with the firing ceremony of Blast Furnace No. 1, so I hope you comrades present here will convey my words to all the workers, technicians and office employees without fail...."

With our efforts so highly appreciated by the Premier, we all could hardly repress the swelling emotion.

Now he told us to the following effect:

"It is quite important to the accomplishment of the Seven-Year Plan to capture the six heights next year.

"The farmers cannot seize the grain height of 5,000,000 tons all alone. How can they seize it unless machines, tractors, lorries, trailers and water-lifting machines are sent to the rural areas!...



"So, in order to scale the grain height, too, we have to capture the steel height of 1,200,000 tons. You too should surpass your figure of last year by 50 per cent.

"You have to capture the height of 500,000 tons in order that our country may scale the steel height of 1,200,000 tons.

"For this purpose, you have to build a sintering oven, complete the construction of the ore assorting shop and build converters to turn out more steel.

"The most important of all is to raise the productivity of the open hearth. First of all you should see that every necessary condition is ensured for the production. Hold a Party meeting and discuss it. And you'll have to make good preparations now to improve the utility rate of the open hearth....

"We have to produce 250,000,000 metres of textiles and 15,000,000 tons of coal, build 200,000 dwellings and catch 800,000 tons of fish. All this needs iron.

"We'll have to build lots of boats if we want to catch more fish. There comes iron again. We are going to turn out 300,000,000 metres of textiles in 1963, for which we have to manufacture spinning machines, spindles, spinning frames and looms in larger quantities. There comes iron once again.

"Iron is the main link in the whole chain.

"That's why I say steel is always Height 1211. If you fail to capture this height, you will lose other important heights. When you capture and hold on the height you can get hold of other heights.

"So you have to seize your steel height of 500,000 tons by all means.

"It's important to overfulfil this year's plan, but what is the most important of all is to make good preparations for the battle to capture the height of 500,000 tons next year.

"You have to keep increasing the production without fluctuation from January on. This is the task for you in 1962!... If there is any fluctuation here it will spread to all other fields of the national economy....

"Coming here today, I noticed the road has been improved so that I can come here in no more than forty minutes. But we cannot frequent this Works alone. Whether I come here or not, I want you to set proper production targets and hold a serious discussion on them at your Party meetings.

"As for the building of the blast furnace, don't disperse your efforts but concentrate them on the main link in the chain. Don't commit the same error as you did in the year before last....

"Your Height 1211 is a height which gets higher every year. You should continue to seize it and hold on it all the time."

Thus saying the respected Premier looked around at us and asked, "Can you do it?"

"Yes, we can, respected Premier!" we replied in chorus.

"You have done a very fine job so far. You should continue to do it. I am firmly convinced that you will never fail to carry through your assignment, since you are the most reliable steel workers of the Party and the first ranking vanguard of the working class," the respected Premier Kim Il Sung said with a smile of satisfaction.

Having listened to the respected Premier's remarks I could clearly realize how to capture the steel height and picture the banner of victory fluttering over it.

The respected Premier saw an art performance given by workers of our factory in the evening.

The club building was under repair, and the performance had to be held at the conference hall which could not accommodate many people.

Seated in the conference hall, the respected Premier said he was sorry he could not enjoy the performance with many workers and said, "Let them all in as far as there is a room. Let's seat close and see!"

It was only then that the workers gathered at the entrance got into the conference hall, which was now crowded to the limit.

The respected Premier looked around at the hall packed with workers to capacity and said: "It's my biggest pleasure to be with you like this. I like to come here often but I've no time, you know. No time. That's the trouble...."

Our heart swelled with boundless happiness in the presence of the respected Premier who wanted to be in company with as many workers as possible and considered it the happiest moment for him to be with them.

The respected Premier Kim Il Sung expressed much pleasure whenever the workers finished performing a song or a dance.

Even during the short intervals between the numbers he would ask the leading functionaries of the factory to conduct the supply service for the workers well.

Indeed, the respected Premier was always concerned about their life.

Now I realize that as soon as he had illumined the broad avenue to the high eminence of socialism at the Fourth Congress of our Party, he came down to our factory to teach us steel workers what our specific tasks were and encourage us powerfully.

As we were taught by the respected Premier the concrete ways and means for putting into practice the decisions of the Congress, we the workers of the factory made full preparations for production for 1962 and overfulfilled our daily production plan from the outset of the struggle to hit the target of 500,000 tons of steel.

Still now, we workers are devoting all our efforts for turning out even one gramme of more iron, bearing in mind the words of the respected Premier Kim Il Sung that "Steel is always Height 1211."

# Unification of Fatherland—Supreme National Task of Korean People

KIM KUN HYONG

The Korean people lived harmoniously in one and the same land as a homogeneous nation sharing joys and sorrows with each other for a long time and formed an unbreakable community in the economic and cultural life.

But, owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists our nation was separated in the North and the South and the country is not unified till now when a new generation has grown up, and people can neither visit to each other nor write to their kinsmen and relatives. The split of the nation for more than 20 years is rubbing out gradually the national community of our people formed through a long history and renders it impossible to enlist and utilize the country's wealth and the people's wisdom and talents in a coordinated way.

The partition of Korea into the North and the South has caused immeasurable misfortunes and calamities particularly to the South Korean people. South Korea has not only been reduced to a complete colony of U.S. imperialism and its military base of aggression, but also turned into a living hell where terrorism and massacre, hunger and poverty prevail.

Without putting an end to the division of the fatherland and realizing its unification, neither the prosperity of the whole nation can be expected nor the South Korean people can be saved from the mire. It is too natural for the broad masses of people and political and public figures and men of the press in South Korea who have a national conscience to advocate the unification of the fatherland and demand the ending of the split of the nation.

The unification of the fatherland is the supreme national task of our people the solution of which brooks no further delay.

Since their inception, our Party and the Government of the Republic have put forward the most reasonable proposals to realize at the earliest possible date the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people for the unification of the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The basic line of national unification maintained all along by the Government of our Republic is to unify the North and South by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea. This proposal of ours on peaceful unification is most fair and realistic proposal acceptable to all." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," English ed. p. 94.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung stated, the unification of our fatherland must be carried out by the Korean people themselves independently without any interference of outside forces.

Every nation has the sacred right to self-determination whereby it decides its own destiny. And no country can be independent and sovereign as long as foreign imperialist aggressor army exists in its territory.

History furnishes no instance that there was any nation that settled its domestic affair in accordance with the will of its people when it allowed the interference of outside forces in it.

The question of unifying Korea is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves, as it is a question of putting an end to the artificial bisection of the territory caused by the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea and wresting the lost territory from the enemies and attaining the complete independence of the country.

For that reason, our Party and the Government of the Republic have persistently insisted that a unified central government should be set up through a North-South free, general election to be carried out on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces under the condition that all foreign troops will have been withdrawn from South Korea.

Democratic principle is one of the most important principles which, together with the principle of independence, constitutes the keynote of the programme of the unification of the fatherland set forth by our Party and the Government of the Republic.

Those principles stem from the standpoint that the question of the unification of the fatherland should be attained by the entire masses of people.

The unification of the fatherland is not a question concerning the partisan interests of any privileged social strata but one affecting the vital national interests as well as the future of the entire people in North and South Korea.

In order that such a free general election is held on democratic bases, every factor which curbs free expression of people's will, however insignificant it may be, should be removed completely.

Like this, our Party and the Government of the Republic contend to unify the fatherland by peaceful means independently on democratic principles.

This proposal on the peaceful national unification reflects the invariable stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic to prevent a tragedy of fratricidal war, which U.S. imperialism seeks, and defend out our people's national interests as well as world peace.

Indeed, the proposal on the peaceful unification made by our Party and the Government of the Republic which is based on independent and democratic principles, is the most fair one which reflects the will and aspiration of the entire people in North and South Korea and can be accepted by all.



But, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have answered all along with aggressive provocations to such fair proposal on the peaceful fatherland unification advocated by our Party and the Government of our Republic.

In order to perpetuate the artificial North-South division of Korea, the U.S. imperialists brought the so-called "Korean Question" to the U.N. and in May 1948 they rigged up a separate, puppet regime in South Korea. Their aim was to make South Korea not only their colony but also military base and, using it as a stepping stone, to invade the whole of Korea and then Asia.

Then, actually, the U.S. imperialists began instigating the separate, puppet government in South Korea to clamour for "unification through northward march" immediately after the puppet government was rigged up, whipped it up openly to make preparations for armed invasion of the northern half of the Republic, and at length, on June 25, 1950, they unleashed an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The criminal machination of U.S. imperialism and its stooge did not stop at it. Even after the armistice they made much ado about the "unification under U.N. supervision," desperately opposing the proposal on the peaceful unification of the fatherland made by our Party and the Government of the Republic.

The Korean people know well, through their own experiences in life for over 20 years, what the "U.N.-supervised election" means. So far several cases of the so-called "election under U.N. supervision" were forced in South Korea since 1948. But in all cases, a rank traitor to the Korean nation was "elected" to "President" by means of tyrannical terrorism and shameless fraudulence, which resulted in rigging up a puppet regime and legalizing U.S. imperialist colonial rule. This fact bespeaks that the U.N. serves the U.S. imperialists as a tool for the latter's aggression in Korea.

Generally speaking, the U.N. has no right whatsoever to meddle in the question of Korea's unification, an internal affair of the Korean people. Moreover, the U.N. has lost even its moral authority to share in the Korean question since it was reduced to a belligerent party in the Korean war, its flag having been abused by the U.S. imperialists.

The "unification under the U.N. supervision" that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have been clamouring about is after all nothing else but their aggressive machination to achieve their ambition to occupy the whole of Korea by means of the U.N. signboard because they could not attain it by means of war. It was, therefore, long before that the "question of unification under the U.N. supervision" became insolvent having been confronted with the unanimous opposition and rejection of the entire Korean people as well as the impartial public opinion of the world.

As soon as the "question of U.N.-supervised unification" went bankrupt, the South Korean puppet clique started raving about "unification by prevailing over communism." The clamours about the "unification by prevailing over communism", too, reveal the true colours of those traitors to the country and the nation who oppose the peaceful, independent unification of the fatherland.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are raving that they cannot take up the question of unification before the "latter

half of the 1970's," and till that time they should "foster real power" to "prevail over communism." This bespeaks that they actually have no interest at all in the unification of the fatherland although they talk about it in word.

Moreover, to "prevail over communism" is nothing but an absurd raving of those who have the wild idea of plucking stars in the sky.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic not only proposed a programme of the unification of the fatherland in compliance with the national interests and aspiration but also put forward on several occasions realistic measures for removing obstacles standing in the way of unification and for approaching nearer to complete unification.

Since the South Korean puppet clique have kept on opposing, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the establishment of a unified government of Korea through free, democratic elections, our Party and the Government of the Republic proposed to bring into effect a Confederation of North and South Korea as a transitional step for expediting unification. The proposed Confederation aimed at mainly coordinating the economic and cultural development of North and South Korea in a uniform way and promoting mutual co-operation and interchange for the common interests of the nation, while retaining the existing political systems in North and South Korea and maintaining the independent activities of the two governments. For that purpose, we proposed to set up a supreme national committee composed of the equal numbers of representatives appointed by the two governments.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have also proposed time and again that if the South Korean puppet clique were reluctant to accept the Confederation, they should agree to realize economic and cultural intercourse between the North and the South, leaving aside political questions for the time being. A resumption of the temporarily severed economic intercourse between the North and the South will not only facilitate the uniform, independent development of the national economy, but also revive the ruined South Korean economy and cut open a way for stabilizing South Korean people's livelihood which is in a dire plight.

We the people in the North rebuilt, even under the difficult postwar condition that everything had been reduced to ashes by U.S. imperialism, the devastated economy, tightening our belts, being mindful at all times of the future of our whole nation, and are still now developing the national economy of our country at a rapid tempo not forgetting their brothers in South Korea even for a moment. Today we the people in the northern half eagerly wish this wherewithal we have accumulated with hard efforts to be used for relieving the suffering South Korean brothers.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic proposed, out of such compatriotic affection, to take over vagrant orphans and jobless people in South Korea and send yearly 2 million sok of rice and other various relief goods to South Korea.

In addition, we proposed to restore cultural ties covering various fields such as science, culture, art, sports, etc., and realize as well mutual visits between the North and the South.

But, the South Korean puppet clique following at the

heels of U.S. imperialism turned down all these proposals.

Such being the situation, our Party and the Government of our Republic called for the resumption of correspondence as the minimum measure to establish ties between the North and the South. It reflected the pressing demand of the people for the elimination of the extremely abnormal situation in which parents, wives and children, relatives and friends separated in the North and the South cannot even write to each other.

However, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique flatly refused, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, even such a primary requirement in life under the pretext that it would "be turned to account for political purpose."

Not only that. They answered with provocative acts to the sincere efforts made by our Party and the Government of our Republic for easing the tension and securing peace in Korea.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic proposed to conclude a peace agreement pledging to lessen the armed forces of the North and the South to the minimum and not to resort to armed attack against each other, and also announced our readiness to abrogate the military pacts we had concluded with foreign countries on condition that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from South Korea and the South Korean authorities abolish all the military pacts and agreements they had concluded with foreign countries.

If our proposals had been accepted and translated into practice, the tense situation in Korea would have been alleviated and a great stride made on the road to the unification of the fatherland.

But the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique not only have turned deaf ears to our proposals, but also have ceaselessly shipped lethal weapons into South Korea and reinforced the strength of the puppet army in a big way.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, are becoming more frantic in their reckless military provocations in the ground, on the sea and in the air.

All this fact bespeaks that the peaceful unification of the fatherland is unthinkable so long as U.S. imperialism and its stooges are allowed to remain in South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"National unification, whatever specific way there may be, can be realized only after the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out of our soil and the South Korean puppet regime is blown up."** (Ibid, pp. 95-96.)

There is no ground whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressors to remain in South Korea. In the northern half of the Republic there is no foreign army. The U.S. imperialist aggressors should quit South Korea at once, taking all their lethal weapons with them.

This is a precondition for the solution of the Korean question. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its colonial rule constitute the source of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the people in South Korea, and the main obstacle to the unification of our fatherland.

Meanwhile, the South Korean puppets, in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, have forced a colonial slavery upon the South Korean people. Thanks to this, they wield power enjoying a luxurious life.

As for the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are entrenched in the present South Korean puppet regime, they are the more faithful stooges to their master, U.S. imperialism,

than any of their predecessors. While the Korean Communists under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of our revolution, were waging a 15-year-long sanguinary struggle against Japanese imperialism with arms in their hands for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, the present South Korean rulers swore their allegiance to the Japanese "Emperor" and brutally suppressed and slaughtered the revolutionaries and patriotic people and after the surrender of Japanese imperialism, changed their master and became faithful lackeys of U.S. imperialism. Thus they degraded to the traitors to the nation and country.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrest and imprison the South Korean people at random and severely punish them merely because they have pronounced the words of peaceful unification. Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism they have ushered even the Japanese militarist force in South Korea and hurled the South Korean youth in the aggressive war in South Vietnam as bullet-shields for the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops. Loudly voicing that "freedom can be maintained only when the United States' military forces remain" in South Korea, they beg earnestly for eternal occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops, saying openly that "It is desirable for the United States to wage a war for us, even if it spells such a misery as we experienced at the time of the late Korean war."

Today the South Korean people are raising the flames of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle more fiercely, holding aloft the great strategic and tactical line on the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people. They carry on various forms of active struggles including the armed struggle, driving the enemy into a tighter corner.

The anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people enjoys a positive support of the people in the northern half of the country.

The people in the northern half of the Republic are making moral and material preparations in order to support the sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people and actively greet the great event—the unification of the fatherland.

The international situation, too, develops also in favour of the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland.

The world revolutionary peoples express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to make the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from their country and achieve the national unification; they are mutilating the U.S. imperialist aggressors in all parts of the world. This renders a great encourage to the Korean people.

No desperate efforts on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges can block the road ahead of the Korean people who are marching forward vigorously to realize the unification of the fatherland without fail within the life of the present generation.

When U.S. imperialism is driven out, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique overthrown and the people take power into their own hands, our cause of peaceful national unification will be achieved successfully by the united efforts of the socialist forces in the northern half and the democratic forces in South Korea.



# TRAITOR WHO ACTED AS "SPECIAL-CLASS JAPANESE"

Human-butcher Pak Jung Hi who has sold out the country and the nation on the one hand and, on the other, has been suppressing and slaughtering the people, is an unparalleled traitor to the nation who should have been rendered the stern judgment of the people long ago.

It can be clearly explained by his treacherous acts in the days before and after August 15, 1945, the day of the country's liberation.

As the saying goes, the dog's tail, even after three years' improvement, cannot turn into yellow wool, so traitor Pak Jung Hi cannot cover up his fiendish nature as the traitor to the nation no matter how hard he tries to gloss over himself with the increasing utterance of such an honeyed word as "nation."

When the *Kabo* Peasant War broke out at the end of the 19th century against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and corrupt feudal ruling circles, traitor Pak Song Bin, father of human-butcher Pak Jung Hi, joined the government army and actively participated in ruthlessly suppressing the uprising army.

In recognition of his "meritorious services" the then feudal dynasty granted him a certificate for higher military service and appointed him to the head of Nyongwol county.

Ryuk Jong Gwan, father-in-law of traitor Pak Jung Hi, was a feudal noble at the close of Li dynasty. He won the special favour of the Japanese imperialists for his "distinguished merits" at the time of the "Korea-Japan annexation." After that, he entered the "Gakushuin," the Japanese Peers' School, on the recommendation of Hirobumi Ito, the notorious Japanese militarist aggressor. Later, he married a daughter of a Japanese noble and served as a secret agent of the Japanese army and police.

With the defeat of Japanese imperialism on August 15, 1945, he at once returned from Japan to Seoul and served as a secret service agent from the time of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the predecessor of the CIA, until he died. As his career shows, he is an out-and-out cat's paw of Japanese and U.S. imperialism.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi deserted his legal wife like a worn-out shoe and took Ryuk Yong Su, daughter of Ryuk Jong Gwan, to wife. Snaky Ryuk Yong Su, too, modelling herself on his father, served as a secret agent of the U.S. intelligence agency from her school

days.

Kim Jong Pil, nephew-in-law of traitor Pak Jung Hi, is also a notorious U.S. agent and most heinous traitor to the nation who has been frenzied with the murder of the people in South Korea since August 15, 1945, the day of the country's liberation.

Born into the family of a Japanese imperialist stooge, traitor Pak Jung Hi had unusually strong "imperial spirit" from his childhood. He took upon the road of treachery from his young days.

After graduation from a normal school he taught at a primary school for some time.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi applied for the Hsinching Military Academy of Puppet Manchukou, writing in his blood a pledge to be an "imperial subject." Of course, he was admitted into it. In this way he followed the country-selling treacherous course of his father. In praise of such a detestable treacherous act of traitor Pak Jung Hi who worked hard to become a stooge of Japanese imperialism writing a pledge in his blood the then Japanese head of education department of Mungyong county, North Kyongsang province, said at the schools in the county as follows:

"Mr. Pak is a model of imperial subject. It is said that in Korea a dutiful son writes a pledge with his blood. But Mr. Pak cut his finger to write his pledge to the Emperor. Is there a subject more loyal than him?..."

As for the Hsinching Military Academy of puppet Manchukou, it was set up by the Japanese imperialists after their occupation of northeast China and establishment of puppet "Manchukou." Its object was to train their cat's paws to be used for continental invasion. It admitted Japanese, Chinese and White Russians who betrayed their countries. At the academy he worked as hard as he could to show his loyalty to the Japanese imperialists, acting as a real Japanese.

Expressing his satisfaction with all behaviors of traitor Pak Jung Hi, Kumo Minami, the director of the academy, called him a "chief of shock brigade" and instructed the entire students: "Well, find the model of imperial soldiers in him..."

These are not all of the criminal acts committed by Pak Jung Hi rascal at the Hsinching Military Academy.

When traitor Pak Jung Hi was zealously showing his loyalty to the Japanese Emperor, a pro-Japanese

stooge called Hong Sa Ik, then Lieutenant General of Japanese army, came to the school.

In front of the cadets he made a speech. He said: "You must become faithful imperial subjects to accomplish the sacred cause of the 'Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.'" Moved at the "instruction", traitor Pak Jung Hi read an "address" in reply.

Reporting this, a South Korean paper wrote: "Following the encouraging speech by Lieutenant General Hong cadet Pak read an address in reply. Every phrase of the address was so exciting and appealing the General expressed his satisfaction patting Pak on the shoulder."

Having been thoroughly trained into a stooge of Japanese imperialism traitor Pak Jung Hi graduated from the academy and was transferred to the Japanese Military Academy.

It was very difficult to enter the Japanese Military Academy even for Japanese. But traitor Pak Jung Hi was easily admitted into it because he was possessed of the disposition to become a faithful dog of the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi's loyalty to Japanese imperialism stood out more clearly during the years at the Japanese Military Academy.

No wonder that the instructors of the Academy praised traitor Pak Jung Hi unsparingly, saying: "Though Mr. Pak hailed from Korea, he is not different from the Japanese in spirit. There may be few of the Japanese who are so loyal to His Majesty as Mr. Pak." and he even called him a "special-class Japanese."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, "special-class Japanese," with his body infected thoroughly with the "imperial spirit," graduated from the Japanese Military Academy as a sublieutenant of the Japanese Army and was sent to the 8th Infantry Regiment, the 6th Military District of the puppet Manchukou Army.

From then on traitor Pak Jung Hi fully exercised his skill as an unparalleled traitor and human-butcher.

Thus, everywhere the rascal went, terrible slaughter of people was committed.

He found himself in various parts of China and took part in the "punitive operations" against the patriots and people who were fighting for the restoration of the country and national liberation on as many as 110 occasions and massacred a great number of innocent people. Not only that, he set fire on the villages inhabited by the Koreans and killed the old and children at random, thus committing innumerable never-to-be-condoned atrocities.

Such a brutality of traitor Pak Jung Hi startled even Japanese officers who participated in "punitive operations" with him in those days.

For this cursed "merit" traitor Pak Jung Hi was decorated on many occasions and, one year after his

appointment to the office, he was promoted to lieutenant to command a company.

Already at that time the traitor had ties with Yutaro Suzuki, Japanese special service agent. He secretly informed against his colleagues within the unit who were suspected of having "unsound" ideas and put them to death.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, now complete cat's paw and special service agent of Japanese imperialism, trumpeted loudly "anti-communism." Putting faith in Japanese imperialism as he did in God, traitor Pak Jung Hi became haughty, quite content with the post of company commander of the Japanese Army.

In Pyongchonjin he urged his men to display "bravery" in the "punitive operation" to "wipe out" Communists, saying that they were the enemy.

In those days when the defeat of Japanese imperialism was near at hand, even the Japanese, dispirited, were taking to flight.

But traitor Pak Jung Hi alone tenaciously ran wild with savagery until the very day of the defeat of Japanese imperialism.

Addressing the Korean youths dragged out due to the forced conscription by Japanese imperialism, traitor Pak Jung Hi shouted at the top of his voice: "Fleeing Koreans are all traitors," and threatened them to cut throat when he would catch them.

The defeat of Japanese imperialism was a bolt from the blue to traitor Pak Jung Hi.

However, traitor Pak Jung Hi, thoroughly infected with "imperial spirit," eagerly wished the revival of Japanese imperialism, though he was disarmed.

Parting with his Japanese colleagues, he told them as follows: "Let's annihilate the communist bandits as early as possible and drink a toast on the Amrok River."

Reduced to the status of a straggler, traitor Pak Jung Hi disappeared like a rat and later landed on Inchon on board a U.S. "LST."

He stealthily returned to his native place, avoiding the eyes of the South Korean people, confined himself in his house and lived a mole-like life to find another road of treachery and awaited for the appearance of a new master.

As seen above, the path traversed by traitor Pak Jung Hi before liberation was that of the crime of the most heinous national treachery he committed as an unparalleled pro-Japanese stooge.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi ruthlessly slaughtered our compatriots, acting as the stooge of Japanese imperialism in the past, and is now acting as the dual stooge of U.S. imperialism and Japanese imperialism, selling the country and the nation. The South Korean people will surely overthrow Pak Jung Hi, the most heinous traitor to the nation, and his ilk.



# Worker-Collegers

YUN KAP PUNG

I recently paid a visit to a factory college in an industrial city in the northern region of our country.

On our way to the college we looked round the factory where Comrade Li Chi Won works.

When I went to the motor workshop of the factory, the head of the workshop warmly received me and, pointing to young men at the instrument boards, said to me:

"More than 30 per cent of the workers in our workshop are engineers or assistant engineers. Kim Jun Sop, deputy head of the workshop, is also an engineer. He graduated from the factory college at the age of 54.

"Our workshop tackles its technical matters with its own technical personnel. In a few years most of those workers at the instrument boards will graduate from the factory college or finish any other correspondence courses. Then the ranks of technical personnel of our workshop will further expand."

His remarks were very impressive and suggestive. Many factories in that city were run by our technicians with our raw materials and machines.

When I got to the college, old and young students came to the three-storeyed college with bookbags in their hands.

They were all ordinary workers, and, like people in other parts of the country, were entitled to 8-hour work and 8-hour study and 8-hour rest.

At the front entrance of the

college was reverently put up a full-length picture of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader who always leads our people to victory, glory, happiness and prosperity and on the wall was a board of his teaching written in letters of gold on red ground.

The board read as follows:

**"In order to effect an all-round technical revolution and to transform our country into a developed industrial state during the Seven-Year Plan period, it is necessary radically to expand the ranks of our technical cadres.**

**"The regular institutions of higher education alone are not**

**sufficient to meet the demand. In big factories, mines, enterprises and agricultural and livestock farms, we must set up many technical colleges where the working people can study while on the job, and we must actively develop correspondence courses and evening schools in order that many technical personnel may quickly emerge from among the working people."**

Nine years have elapsed since factory colleges, educational institutions in which one can study while on the job, were set up in major factories and enterprises throughout the country on the di-

Factory-collegers feel boundlessly happy, studying to their hearts' content while on the job under our socialist system



rect initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, besides regular colleges. In the period a great number of technical cadres have been trained in our country following the wise line of Comrade Kim Il Sung who developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on education creatively and with originality in conformity with the specific realities of Korea.

There were only 900-odd engineers and an insignificant number of assistant engineers in our country immediately after the liberation. But today our country boasts of a big technical force of above 400,000 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists who turn out in good time whatever we need and intend to make and reliably push ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

I was led to upstairs by the vice-rector in charge of instruction where I chanced to have a talk with Ryang Gi Sok, a second year student of the engineering department. He was a returnee from Japan. He had lived in Kyoto, Japan, and returned home by the first repatriation ship.

He told me like this:

"I worked as a turner from my boyhood to earn a meagre livelihood. So I could not study even at the evening school to my heart's content. But, the fatherland took me into her bosom, gave me the job I wanted and even sent me to the college.

"I bet you the factory college, set up by the fatherly Leader, is a palace of science which gives shape to my hope and future.

"Of course, we study while working. But I can afford ample time to engage in my scientific research in the college.

"In the college we worker-



Worker-collegers attend lecture in earnest to master the modern scientific and technical theories, while achieving innovatory successes in production

students study systematically Comrade Premier's history of revolutionary struggle covering 40 odd years, his idea of Juche and our Party's policies, its embodiment, and learn all subjects included in the curriculum of the regular college, to become Red intellectuals of the working class who are firmly equipped with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader and latest science and technology."

His face was bright with high pride in studying at the palace of learning set up by the Party and the Leader to his heart's content, while working.

But this is not the pride of this returnee student alone. His is the pride of all other worker-students in our country.

I was also conducted to the chemical laboratory.

There some worker-students were conducting experiments on "improving the reed viscose by additive," "influences of stabilizers upon reed pulp in bleaching" and other problems arising from

production and others were collecting data for finishing their theses. They were mostly worker-students from the factory where Comrade Li Chi Won works.

On the way to the engineering department from the laboratory, the vice-rector told me that the teachers and students of the engineering department had manufactured jointly the equipment for automation including automatic assembling machine for the comprehensive automation of the youth workshop of the factory where Comrade Lee Un Hak works.

From this episode I learned that the study at the factory college is an extension of productive labour and productive labour is a living education.

For the worker-students, study is a process of mastering the elementary theories and principles of up-to-date science on the basis of the living notions formed and skill acquired in the course of their practice of production and their labour at the working



places is not a simple mechanical work for production but a process of making use of the theories they have learnt at the college in the practice of production.

In a lecture hall worker-students on the daytime shifts were following the lecture attentively.

After looking round class rooms and laboratories, the guide said to me: "Our college has turned out more than 500 engineers on eight times since it was opened in September 1960, say, after Comrade Kim Il Sung gave instructions on improving the work of training technical personnel." And he continued:

Our college has the "Room for the Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung," 12 laboratories fitted with up-to-date equipment and experimental apparatuses, and a good library with a perfect collection of various books on sciences.

Our college has a student body of several hundreds. They are workers of factories and enterprises in the city. Lectures are delivered by competent teachers equipped with rich experiences in and theories on production.

Today, the graduates of our college, along with graduates from regular colleges, are making a great contribution to promoting the technical revolution in our country.

Through the contact with many teachers and worker-students of this college I once again realized deeply that the factory colleges are an ideal educational institution enabling us to train new type of intellectuals in large numbers from among the working class by combining most closely education with production and theories with practice and making it possible for workers to receive higher education without deserting their job and a reliable base

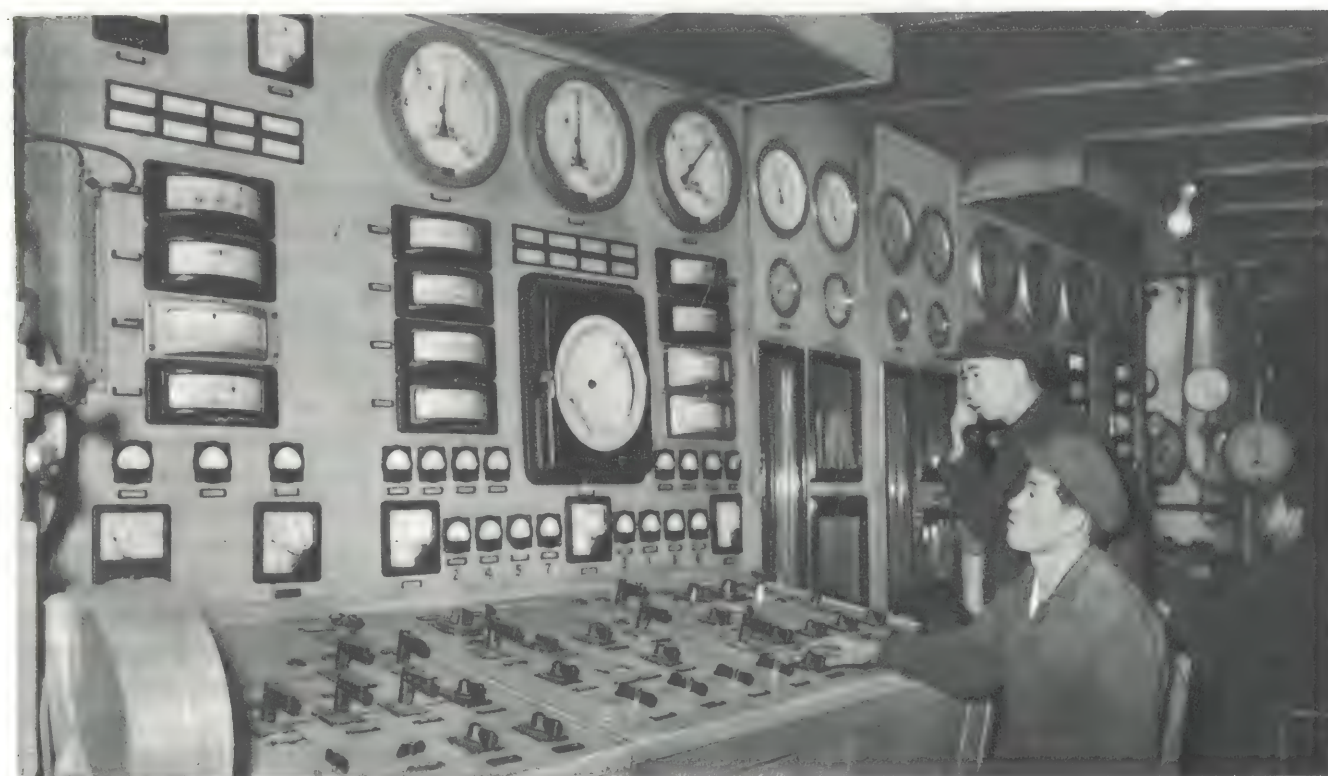
for the acceleration of production and technical development in factories.

At the same time I once again felt deeply the warm affection of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who devotes so much energy and care to the training of technical personnel.

The class was over. But worker-students still were in laboratories or lecture halls. They were having discussion about how to tackle knotty problems requiring solution in the production of their factories.

I left the college picturing in my mind's eye the reliable figures of the worker-students who are effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in production, while studying hard, to hoist this year the banner of victory over the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan in response to the call of the Leader.

Worker-collegers working at the central control chamber of the motor workshop at the factory where Comrade Li Chi Won works



## THE KOREAN PEOPLE DO NOT TOLERATE ANY INFRINGEMENT UPON THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THEIR COUNTRY

On April 15, the U.S. imperialists sent a large-size reconnaissance plane to intrude deep into the territorial air of our country and perpetrate aggressive acts of espionage, and since that day they have raised a frantic war racket against our Republic mobilizing their aggressive armed forces in a big way.

In this connection, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on April 23.

The statement sternly condemned the latest violation of the territorial air of our country by the reconnaissance plane of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the subsequent frenzied clamours about a new war by the U.S. imperialists, which is not only a grave act of aggression against the Korean people but a challenge to peace in Asia and the world.

In its statement the Government of the D.P.R.K. elucidated again the firm determination of the Korean people not to allow any acts of encroachment upon the sovereignty of their country by the aggressors.

And in its statement the Government of the Republic once again made clear its consistent and correct stand for removing a tense situation being created in Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea and Asia.

The stand of the Government of the Republic clarified in its recent statement is nothing short of an expression of the unanimous will of the entire Korean people who are firmly resolved neither to overlook nor to tolerate any aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, but to decisively crush them and firmly safeguard the security and sovereignty of their country.

The latest hostile provocations the spy plane of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army perpetrated in the territorial air of our country in broad daylight and the subsequent war racket being raised by the U.S. imperialists, once again demonstrated

to the whole world that it is the U.S. imperialists who are most villainous and most shameless aggressors.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

**"The U.S. imperialist manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea have already reached a grave stage. They have made active preparations for another war in South Korea and set about committing military provocations more openly against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."**

The hostile act of espionage committed by a large-size spy plane of the U.S. imperialists in the territorial air of our country on last April 15, is a link in the whole chain of their premeditated manoeuvres to unleash a new war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, who have fallen into an acute crisis in face of ever-growing might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the more intensified revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people who are encouraged by its might, are trying to bolster up their shaking colonial rule in South Korea by unleashing another war of aggression and at the same time to realize without fail their ambitions of aggression against the whole of Korea and then Asia.

The U.S. imperialists have long stepped up their preparations for war in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, reinforcing their armed forces of aggression and military strength of the South Korean puppet army, continuously bringing various kinds of new-type weapons and combat materiel into South Korea, and conducting large-scale military exercises.

During the period from the beginning of this year till April 10, military provocations by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the northern half of the Republic numbered upwards of 2,180 cases, to count only those officially protested against by our side at the Military Armistice Commission.



Since Nixon became the boss of the U.S. imperialists, their manoeuvrings to unleash a new war in Korea have reached a graver stage.

This is eloquently shown by the fact that in mid-March the U.S. imperialists conducted a large-scale military exercise of "transporting by air" numerous aggressor army units and war materiel from their mainland into South Korea under the code name of "Operation Focus Retina," openly clamouring that it was aimed at directly "threatening" the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As a link in the whole chain of such manoeuvres to launch a new war, the U.S. imperialists have uninterruptedly perpetrated by all means acts of espionage upon the rear of our country.

Ever since January last year, when their armed spy ship "Pueblo" was caught red-handed while perpetrating acts of espionage after intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country and meted out due punishment, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have continued acts of espionage, instead of drawing lessons therefrom and especially intensified new aggressive acts of espionage in the air.

Even according to the announcements made by the U.S. imperialists themselves, the U.S. imperialist reconnaissance planes have in recent months flown around the territorial air of our Republic to commit acts of espionage on several hundred occasions, and at last on April 15, their up-to-date large-size spy plane intruded deep into the territorial air of the Republic to conduct hostile acts of espionage.

This is a burglarious aggressive act of grossly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement and the recognized norms of international law and a serious criminal provocative act of openly infringing upon the sovereignty of a sovereign state. Therefore, our counteraction and shooting down of the spy plane of the U.S. imperialists which recklessly intruded into the sacrosanct territorial air of our Republic to commit hostile acts are a legitimate self-defence measure and an exercise of sovereignty in view of the recognized international law.

Far from drawing serious lessons from their crimes of aggression, the U.S. imperialists are attempting more insolently to start a new war and threaten our people.

At a press conference held on April 18, Nixon described as if it were legitimate right bestowed upon them long since to conduct reconnoitering activities against our country, and made a provocative remark that reconnaissance flights against our country would continue in the future too and that such reconnaissance flights would be provided with "armed protection."

Like a thief crying stop thief, this shameless utterance of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is not something new but a stereotyped artifice always used by them to invade other countries

from of old.

As for the plane "EC-121" in question, it is by no means a passenger plane, nor was it flying over the U.S. mainland. It is nothing but a spy plane equipped with up-to-date electronic apparatuses; it is a criminal which illegally intruded deep into the inviolable territorial air of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a land thousands of miles away from the U.S. mainland, to conduct acts of espionage for military purposes.

This notwithstanding, Nixon had the cheek to allege that reconnoitering activities against our country were to "protect" South Korea and the U.S. imperialist aggressor army there. Who on earth made a request for such "protection"?

The South Korean people who have lived as a people of an independent country for thousands of years together with the people in the northern part of the Republic, did never ask such "protection" of the U.S. imperialists.

If there ever was one, it was none other than a handful of traitors to the nation like the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are completely isolated and condemned by the South Korean people owing to their traitorous acts, and are unable to live even a moment without the support of the U.S. imperialist bayonets.

As for the U.S. imperialist aggressor army whose "protection" offers another "ground" of Nixon's absurd argument concerning the need of reconnaissance activities against our country, it is an occupation army and an aggressive army which crawled into South Korea as an uninvited guest.

Nixon's argument that reconnaissance activities against our country are needed to "protect" the aggressive army, an unwanted guest, who has been sent to carry out an occupation policy, is nothing short of a burglarious "logic" which no one ever can think of but the U.S. imperialists who make it their job to invade other countries.

The U.S. imperialists say that they would provide their hostile reconnaissance flights against our country with "armed escort," and this, too, cannot but be a very dangerous, high-handed act of military adventure.

Even though the U.S. imperialists talk about high seas or international air, no one can make an assurance that they will not intrude into the territorial waters and air of our country in view of their aggressive nature and past experiences. It is above suspicion that if the warships or military aircraft of the U.S. imperialists infiltrate into the territorial waters or air of our country to perpetrate hostile acts, we will exercise the right to self-defence and take decisive measures.

The remarks of the U.S. imperialists that they will make reconnaissance flights under "armed protection" are meant to plead it as an excuse and commit a full-scale armed attack against our country. This is an open revelation of the crimi-

nal intention of war maniac Nixon to launch another total war in Korea in the end.

Situation in Korea created by the U.S. imperialists today furnishes an eloquent proof of it.

While clamouring about "armed protection" the U.S. imperialists have organized a task force with numerous vessels of all sorts including aircraft carriers and are concentrating it around our country.

Simultaneously with this, the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet army have enforced a "state of emergency," reinforced the armed forces along the Military Demarcation Line, and have been on the "extra-special alert." The South Korean puppets are hatching a wily plot to unleash another war, noisily clamouring that they will make a "joint retaliation" with the U.S. imperialists.

All these facts show that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their aggressive policy constitute not only the root cause of misfortunes of the Korean people but also a danger to peace in Asia and the world.

Never through history have the Korean people committed aggression against other countries or threatened their national sovereignty and security.

We are a peace-loving people who want to live in peace freed from the aggression of outsiders and their threat, while defending the freedom and independence of their country.

So, our people do not want to provoke anyone first, but will never allow anyone to insult and flout us.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"...Our people turned from a nation who had been deprived of their country by foreign imperialists and suffered all sorts of humiliation and insult, into a mighty and dignified nation whom no one would dare to flout, into a resourceful people of a sovereign independent state who**

*(Continued from page 7)*

Huchang police station. His comrades who heard of his arrest did not remain merely looking on the movements of the enemy.

Mr. Hwang who was a worker at the Sinpa lumber station bought a bottle of strong liquor and followed the policeman who was escorting Mr. Kim Hyong Jik. When they got to an inn on the way, Mr. Hwang managed to make the cop drink the liquor till he was dead drunk. Then, taking advantage of this opportunity, he saw to it that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik escaped.

For a few days Mr. Kim Hyong Jik hid in the mountains and learned from an elder the method of crossing the river with the help of a pole and crossed the Amrok River which had just be-

**build their country with their own efforts, firmly holding power in their hands."**

We will, in the future too, as in the past, continue to wage a resolute struggle to safeguard our national sovereignty. This the U.S. imperialist aggressors should clearly know and should not behave unreasonably.

It is an urgent question to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea today.

In order to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the ring-leader of aggression and the disturber of peace, should first of all be withdrawn from South Korea. As long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea, tension in Korea can by no means be relaxed, nor can the unification of the country, the long-cherished desire of our people, be attained. Peace is now maintained in Korea only thanks to the persevering efforts on the part of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

There is no ground whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to be in South Korea. They must therefore immediately stop all their provocations against the Korean people and must get out of South Korea without delay, taking their armed forces of aggression and lethal weapon.

We are deriving much encouragement from the fact that all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world are resolutely condemning U.S. imperialism for its barbarous atrocities in Korea and extending their constant support and firm solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people in their fight to safeguard the security and sovereignty of the country.

In the just cause against the U.S. imperialist aggressors victory will certainly go to the Korean people who are under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and genius military strategist.

gun to freeze over.

Crossing the river, he got severely frostbitten, but he without stopping to get medical treatment left Pataokou for Fusung immediately.

After his arrival at Fusung, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik met many independence movement fighters, and shifted the centre of the revolutionary activity to the place and continued with his activities.

Though he continued to suffer from the after-effect of the torture he had been put to in prison and from the frostbite he got while escaping from the Japanese police, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik did not leave off the revolutionary activities.

Sometimes his conditions took a serious turn and became critical. But he continued the revolutionary activities with a burning enthusiasm for revolution and unremitting tenacity.



# U.S. Imperialism, the Sworn Enemy of the Korean People

PAK SONG GON

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

**"U.S. imperialism is the Korean people's sworn enemy who has engaged in aggression against our country for over 100 years now ever since the intrusion of the U.S.S. 'General Sherman.' The U.S. imperialists, despite the shameful defeat in their first attempted aggression, ceaselessly perpetrated aggression and barbarous plunders in our country, committing so many indelible crimes against the Korean people."** ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism", English ed. p. 84.)

U.S. imperialism, the most barbarous and most shameful aggressor of the modern times and the chieftain of world imperialism, started to stretch out its tentacles of aggression to Korea as early as over 100 years ago.

The sinister U.S. imperialist aggressors intended to occupy Korea with a view to not only making it a sales market for their commodity and a supplier of raw materials but also turning it into a military base for aggression on the Asian continent.

As a first step, they intruded the aggressor ship "General Sherman" into the Daedong river in 1866. But the aggressor ship was duly punished by our heroic people.

Taking issue on it, the U.S. imperialist aggressors attempted armed invasion against Korea on several occasions.

But, every time they suffered a bitter defeat, which brought home to them that they could not subdue Korea by themselves. Now the artful enemy chose a criminal road of colluding with the Japanese militarists.

The U.S. imperialists, abetting by hook or by crook the Japanese militarists in their aggressive designs, helped them to extort the "Kanghwa

Island Treaty" in 1876, which paved a road for Japanese imperialism to invade Korea. Then the U.S. imperialists intimidated the feudal ruling circle of Korea into concluding the shackling so-called "Korea-U.S. treaty of friendship and trade" in 1882 and wormed their way into Korea to carry out their designs.

The U.S. imperialists, while continuing to instigate the Japanese militarists in their expansionist foreign aggression, arranged for the "Taft-Katsura tele-a-tete" in 1905 in an attempt to curb the southward advance of Japanese imperialism at the expense of Korea. At this talk, Taft, the then U.S. secretary of war, gave an assent to the Japanese Prime Minister Katsura on converting Korea into a Japanese colony on the condition that Japan would encroach neither Philippine Islands, the U.S. colony, nor the economic interests of the U.S. imperialists in Korea. The "Taft-Katsura secret agreement" concluded at the talk served Japanese imperialism in accelerating the annexation of Korea to Japan.

The cursed aggression by the Japanese militarists was unstintedly praised by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who depicted it as a "contribution to peace in the Orient" and actively supported the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists also extolled Japanese imperialist colonial rule in Korea to the sky while standing against and impairing in every way the national liberation struggle of the Korean people who rose against the colonial rule.

After Korea's liberation on August 15, 1945, the U.S. imperialist aggressors directly occupied South Korea in the place of the Japanese imperialists and have domineered over it as new, despot colonial rulers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

**"The U.S. imperialists' occupation and their colonial rule over South Korea are the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings the South Korean people are undergoing and the main obstacles to**

**unification of our fatherland."** ("The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party," English ed. pp. 102-103.)

Since the first days of their landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, while tenaciously opposing unification of Korea, have engaged themselves in carrying out in real earnest the century-old sinister designs on aggression of Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors dissolved by force people's committees of all levels, the organs of people's power established by the South Korean people of their own free will, proclaimed "military government," and openly enforced colonial, military fascist rule in South Korea.

When the "military government" met with the powerful resistance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors raked up the pro-Americans, the pro-Japanese, the traitors to the nation and reactionary bureaucrats and rigged up the so-called "Republic of Korea government" with the foul aim of covering up their colonial rule.

The so-called "Republic of Korea government" of South Korea, fabricated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors by force of arms, is no more than a camouflage to "legalize" their military occupation and whitewash their colonial rule, a puppet regime which has no power whatsoever and cannot make even a budget without an assent of its master, the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are the virtual rulers of South Korea who hold all powers including the prerogative of supreme command of the puppet army.

U.S. imperialism, while stepping up the political enslavement of South Korea and setting up the tyrannical, colonial military fascist ruling system, has converted South Korea into a military base for aggression of the northern half of the Republic and the Asian continent.

The U.S. imperialists have been stationing tens of thousands of their own aggressor troops and the forces of their satellites in South Korea and keep a huge puppet army more than 600,000 strong as their colonial mercenaries. They allocate for South Korea 40 per cent of the total amount of their "aid" to Asia, more than 80 per cent of which is set apart to cover the supply of military equipment and the upkeep of the puppet army.

Today South Korea is covered with more than 150 of military bases of the three services of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, and all its manpower and material resources are made to serve the military purpose of U.S. imperialism.

Consequently, South Korea has become a huge army camp where large military forces are concentrated and everything is geared to the U.S. imperialists' war policy.

South Korea is totally enslaved by the U.S. imperialists also in its economy. The U.S. imperialists, using the so-called "aid" as a bait, brought all arteries of the South Korean economy under

their direct control, which has resulted in devastating the national economy in South Korea, and deprived the people of countless farm land and properties. Thus they have converted the South Korean economy into a military appendage to them.

The national industry of South Korea has ever more declined and ruined and the South Korean countryside which was known as a granary in the past, was turned into an area of chronic famine which has to import several million sok of food every year. The whole land of South Korea has been turned into a hell on earth and streets and villages are swarmed with millions of unemployed and yesterday's farmers who are deprived of their job and farm land.

The U.S. imperialists are resorting to an unparalleled military fascist dictatorship of terrorism to impose their colonial domination and war policy upon the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges manufactured more than 3,000 various evil fascist laws and expanded the repressive apparatuses on a large scale thus converting the whole of South Korea into a prison without bars. They stamped out even elementary, democratic freedoms and rights of the people and banned activities of all progressive political parties, public organizations and the press, and everything that runs counter, though slightly, to their colonial enslavement and war policies is made the target of severe penalty. Today numerous revolutionaries and patriots are made the victims of the fascist rule in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have been spreading "anti-communism," U.S. cult and corrupt American mode of life in South Korea to benumb the South Korean people's national consciousness of independence and class consciousness and instil in them a colonial servile spirit. As a result, the national culture and good customs and habits peculiar to our people have been trampled mercilessly and immorality and corruption of all descriptions are prevailing all over South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who lord it over South Korea as colonial rulers make no scruple of committing humiliation, maltreatment, murder, violence, plunder, and all other kinds of bestial outrages.

This presents a constant threat even to the South Korean people's elementary right, the right to live.

Innumerable are the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people. The most notorious of them is the aggressive war unleashed by them against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors turned down the repeated just proposals made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Republic Government for the peaceful unification of the father-



land and enkindled the aggressive war in Korea in June 1950 with the vain hope of swallowing up the whole of Korea and expanding the flame of the aggressive war to the continent.

In an attempt to achieve their evil designs at one stroke, the U.S. imperialist armed invaders mobilized huge armed forces over two million strong—the greater part of the U.S. ground, naval and air forces and the troops of their 15 satellite countries and South Korean puppet troops—plus large quantities of up-to-date combat equipment, and even resorted to the most barbarous methods and means such as without precedent in the war history.

Clamouring that they would "wipe 78 towns of the northern half of the Republic off the map," the aggressors went on with their scorched-earth bombings till towns and villages were reduced to heaps of ashes and brutally massacred numerous peaceful inhabitants by the use of all kinds of lethal weapons including bacteriological ones.

The rascals never hesitated to perpetrate massacres in a most fiendish way inconceivable. In particular, when they temporarily intruded into the northern half of the Republic, the enemy butchered innocent inhabitants at random, as you see in the massacre of 35,000 inhabitants at Shinchon.

However, for all the outrageous atrocities, the U.S. imperialists could not subdue the heroic Korean people who have risen up to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland and revolutionary gains rallying themselves firmly around the Party and the Leader. Having suffered an ignominious defeat in the Korean War, the enemy bent his knee before the Korean people.

However, far from drawing a due lesson from their ignominious defeat in the Korean War, the U.S. imperialists are running amuck to prevent in every way the possibility of peaceful solution of the Korean question and unleash a new war.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists directed their spearhead of aggression to Asia and stepped up more desperately a war preparation in South Korea. While increasing their aggressor forces, they have brought in South Korea on a large scale various lethal weapons and military equipment such as tactical nuclear weapons, guided missiles, operational aircrafts and vessels, and busied themselves in opening and expanding military facilities such as airport, harbour, and military highway.

The U.S. imperialists are involving also the Japanese militarists in their machination to unleash a new war with which they are pushing ahead in South Korea. They instigated the South Korean puppet clique to conclude the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty," and encouraged the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, to re-invade South Korea and expedited the earlier military collusion between the Japan-

ese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

What is more, the U.S. imperialists are dragging out tens of thousands of South Korean youths and middle-aged men to the battlefields of their dirty aggressive war in Viet Nam to die a dog's death as cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists.

All these facts clearly show that the very U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people, who have plunged the South Korean people into the slough of the direst disaster and calamity of the century and who are hampering all along the unification of Korea.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"So long as U.S. armed forces remain occupying South Korea, a durable peace in Korea and her peaceful unification cannot be expected and the people in South Korea cannot win genuine freedom and liberation."** ("Selected Works of Kim Il Sung", Vol. III, p. 141.)

Unbearable any longer with the indescribable misfortunes and disasters they suffer owing to the colonial enslavement policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean people have courageously risen up in a mass revolutionary struggle for the right to live, democratic freedom and country's unification holding aloft the banner of anti-U.S., national-salvation.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are turning the spearhead of their struggle to the U.S. imperialist aggressors; they are valiantly waging an armed guerilla struggle to sweep away the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Infinitely revering Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, and looking up at the northern half of the Republic as beacon of hope which thrives and develops with each passing day under his wise leadership, they fight on vigorously.

This formidable revolutionary advance of the South Korean people is dealing a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and shaking their colonial domination to its very foundations.

The immediate, supreme national task of the Korean people is to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and achieve country's unification independently. When the socialist forces of the northern half of the Republic, which have grown up to an invincible power, and the patriotic, democratic forces of South Korea unite firmly and unfold a determined struggle, the U.S. imperialist aggressors cannot stand out in South Korea.

Our people, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, will certainly drive the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy, out of South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland.

## 10TH STATE ART EXHIBITION

In celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the 10th state art exhibition was held in Pyongyang from September last year to March this year.

Displayed in the exhibition were more than 600 works of arts—paintings, sculptures, printing pictures, works of handicrafts, works of industrial arts, works of stage and film arts—which were produced in the struggle to implement the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and his teachings given to the domain of literature and arts.

Most of the exhibits were the works portraying the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and his revolutionary history, the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues, his traits as a revolutionary and his revolutionary family on a high ideological and artistic plane.

Particularly outstanding among these works were Korean paintings "The Founding of Our Glorious Fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," "He Takes up a Machine-gun Himself," "Comrade Premier Comes to Gomsok Village," oil-paintings "Before a Decisive Battle," "Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung," "You Should Show the Spirits of Koreans," printing picture "Comrade Premier Comes to Squadron," sculpture "The Leader on a Battlefield," etc.

The Korean painting "He Takes up a Machine-gun Himself" profoundly depicted the staunch revolutionary will of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his virtue of setting examples by his own conduct, who opened up the way of struggle and victory personally standing in the van of the revolution with a firm confidence in victory of the Korean revolution during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Oil painting "Before a Decisive Battle" described in artistic depth the outstanding, great features of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, genius military strategist, who brightly illumined the road to victory for the Korean people in every difficult situation of war and brought firm conviction in victory and burning fighting spirit to each fighter of the Korean People's Army during the great Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people.

This work clearly showed through artistic representation the sources and factors of the victory in the

great Fatherland Liberation War.

The works based on the revolutionary traditions, especially the works on the heroic struggle of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters vividly depicted the boundless faithfulness to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader, shown by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who armed themselves with the Leader's great idea of *Juche*, thoroughly implemented the revolutionary lines and strategic policies set forth by him and defended the headquarters of revolution with their lives, and their indomitable revolutionary spirit with which they had fought to the last for the fatherland and people without vacillating under whatever difficult conditions and won victory.

Particularly, among the sculptures those works on the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters profoundly portrayed the strong will and the spirit of revolutionary optimism of the revolutionary fighters, thereby demonstrating the high level of our arts.

Among the exhibits were the works depicting impressively the infinite faithfulness to the Leader and the spirit of socialist patriotism displayed by our people who, inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party, had accomplished immortal exploits in the revolution and construction after liberation and, particularly, in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

The Korean painting "Enemy Warships Hunters," oil painting "Munkyeong Ridge," "A Woman Plough-operator," printing picture "Let Us Become Revolutionary Fighters Boundlessly Faithful to the Party and the Leader," work of stage art "Glorious Is Our Fatherland," etc. were successful in deeply probing into the mental world of the Korean People's Army men and the people who had shattered the myth of the U.S. imperialist aggressors being the "strongest in the world," and thus vividly showed the dauntless fighting spirit and unshaken conviction of the Korean people who fought devotedly for the Party and the Leader.

The works on display in the recent exhibition not only showed that our arts were developing on the firm stand of *Juche*, but also clearly reflected the mental and moral traits and aspiration of our people in the present time, and showed well the national characteristics even in details.

This demonstrates the correctness and vitality of the literary and art policy of our Party which on the consistent firm stand of *Juche* has strictly adhered to the principle of socialist realism in creation.



# Anti-racist Struggle of African Peoples Will Certainly Win

Today the progressive peoples of the whole world extend firm militant solidarity with the peoples of the African Continent, especially the South African people who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism, and for the ending of racism, and bitterly denounce the criminal apartheid of the South African racists.

The Boster racists actively serving the U.S. imperialists are today perpetrating a barbarous crime of suppressing and exterminating the African natives in South Africa after the bloody, aggressive manner in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors historically maltreated and killed African natives and made them their slaves.

Moreover, they occupied unlawfully South-West Africa, herded at random native inhabitants of Africa into the concentration camps as in South Africa, and committed unhesitatingly fiendish murderous atrocities to exterminate them.

The Boster racists are committing such criminal murderous atrocities entirely under the patronage and instigation of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism, the bulwark of colonialism and the heinous ringleader of racism.

The U.S. imperialists daily intensify their policy of aggression in Africa in order to realize their sinister design for world conquest. They are penetrating into newly independent countries of the Continent using their "aid" as a bait, and carrying on destructive, subversive and sabotaging activities, while suppressing ruthlessly the national liberation movement of the African peoples by force of arms. For this, the cunning and fiendish U.S. imperialists have offered weapons and money to the old colonialists on the one hand and are utilizing the African racist gangsters on the other.

Reviving racism which has already become a bric-a-brac of history, the U.S. imperialists are inciting the Boster and Smith gangsters to suppress the national liberation movements.

The U.S. imperialists, fostering racism in every part of the world, have instigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of South Korea, their faithful dog, to conspire with the South African racists politically and diplomatically, economically and militarily and made them help the Boster racists in their murderous atrocities against the peoples of South Africa and

South-West Africa.

All these facts show with clarity that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, Boster and Smith racists, are the heinous enemy of the peoples of South Africa, South-West Africa, Zimbabwe and other African countries, and that racism is a cancer these enemies have planted in the African Continent and a tool of imperialism and colonialism.

The struggle of the African people who have risen against racism and for its liquidation is a link in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for complete liberation of Africa.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

**"Where there is oppression, there always is resistance. It is inevitable that the oppressed peoples should fight for their emancipation. So long as imperialism plunders and oppresses small and weak nations by force, it remains an inalienable right of the oppressed nations to rise and fight against the aggressors with arms in their hands."**

Today, the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Zimbabwe and other African countries have risen up with arms in hands and are delivering heavy blows to the old colonialists and the South African and South Rhodesian racists backed by U.S. imperialism, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, and national liberation.

And the progressive, national independent states and peoples in Africa are intensifying a struggle to liquidate imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism in the Continent and wipe out the notorious racists of South Africa and South Rhodesia once and for all. And they are pooling their strength in this struggle.

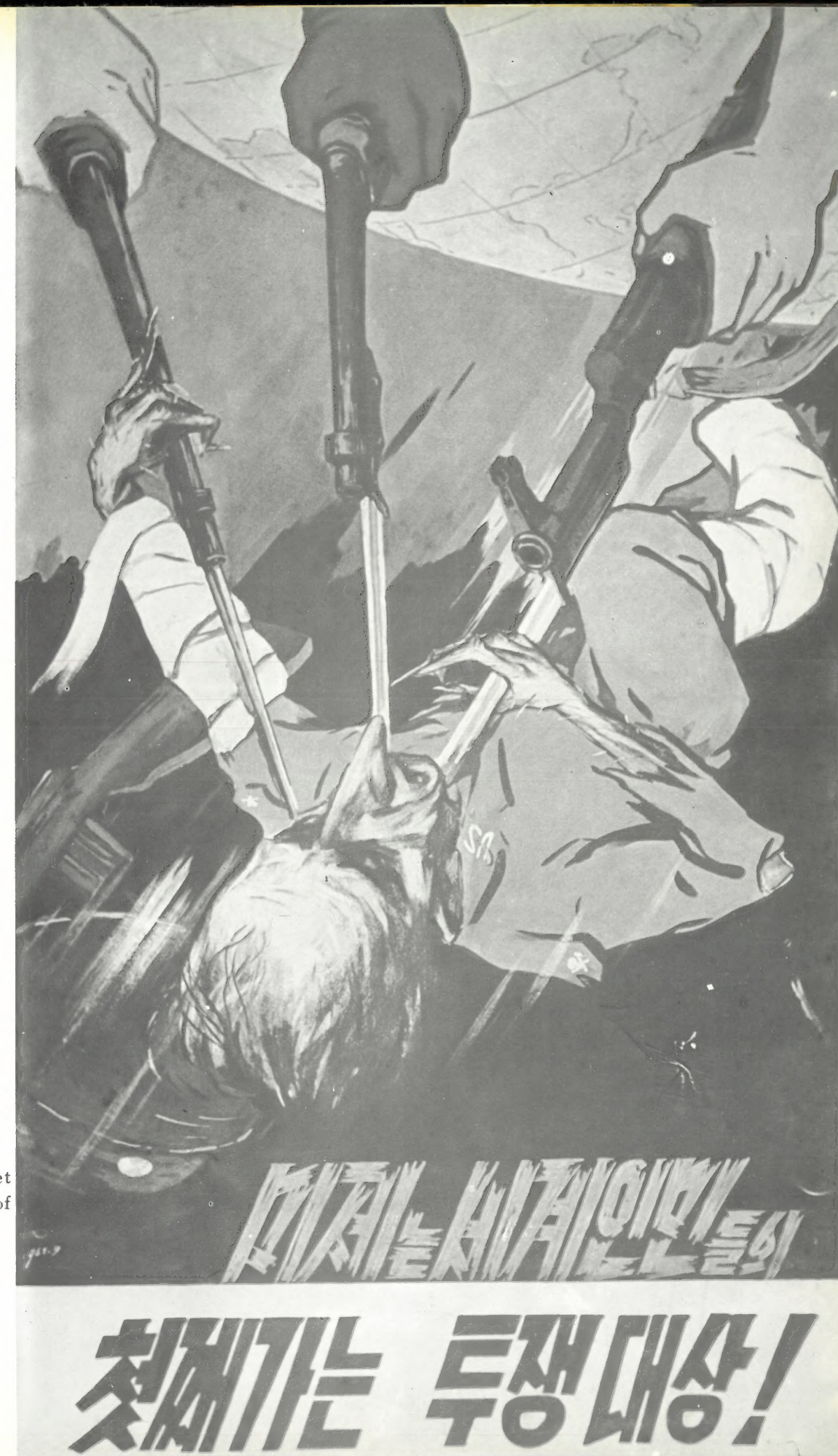
The Korean people denounce with burning indignation the criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Boster racists and extend full support to and firm militant solidarity with the African peoples in their sacred struggle to clear the Continent of imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

The struggle of the South African and African peoples against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, South African racists, and for freedom, liberation, and national independence will be certainly victorious.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

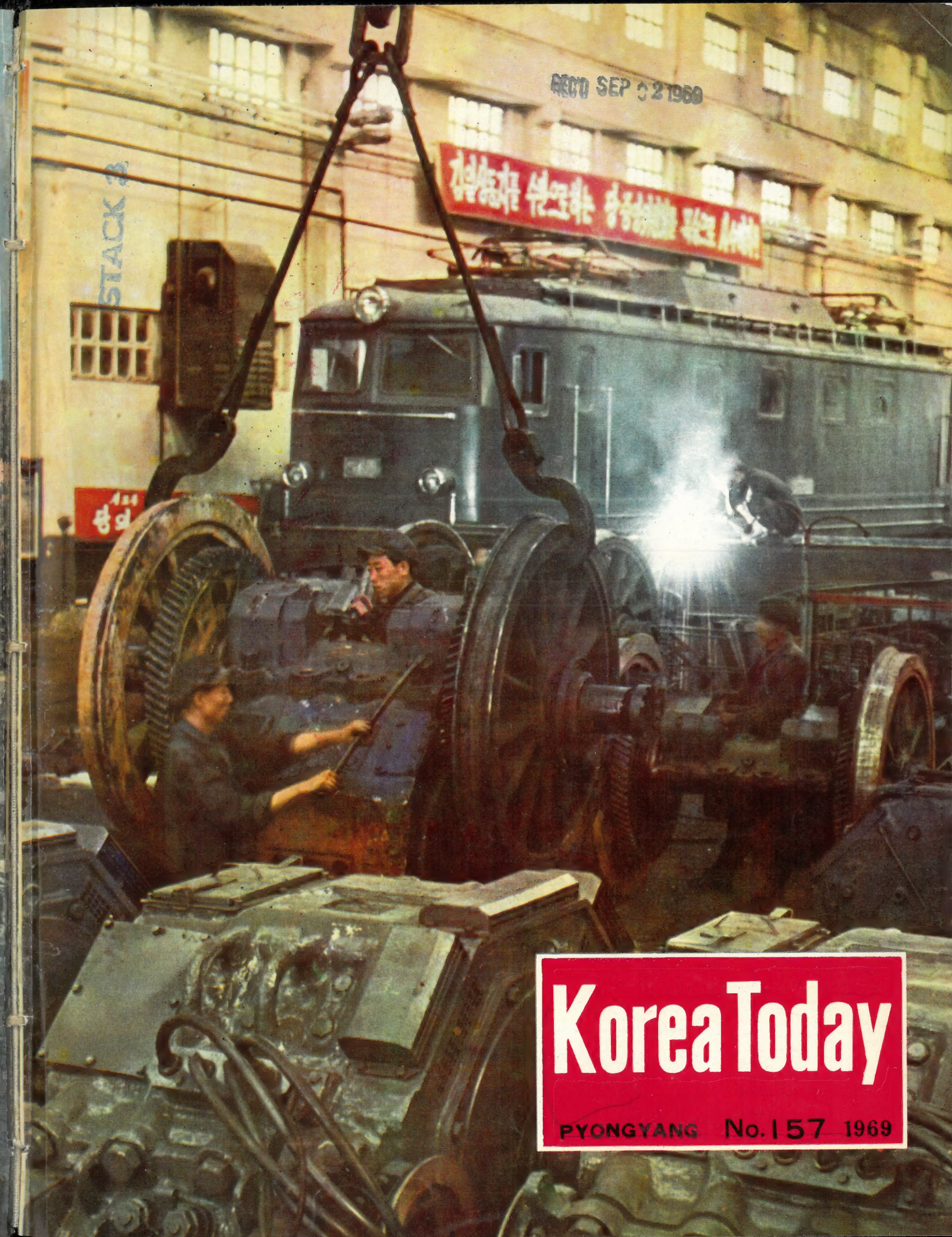
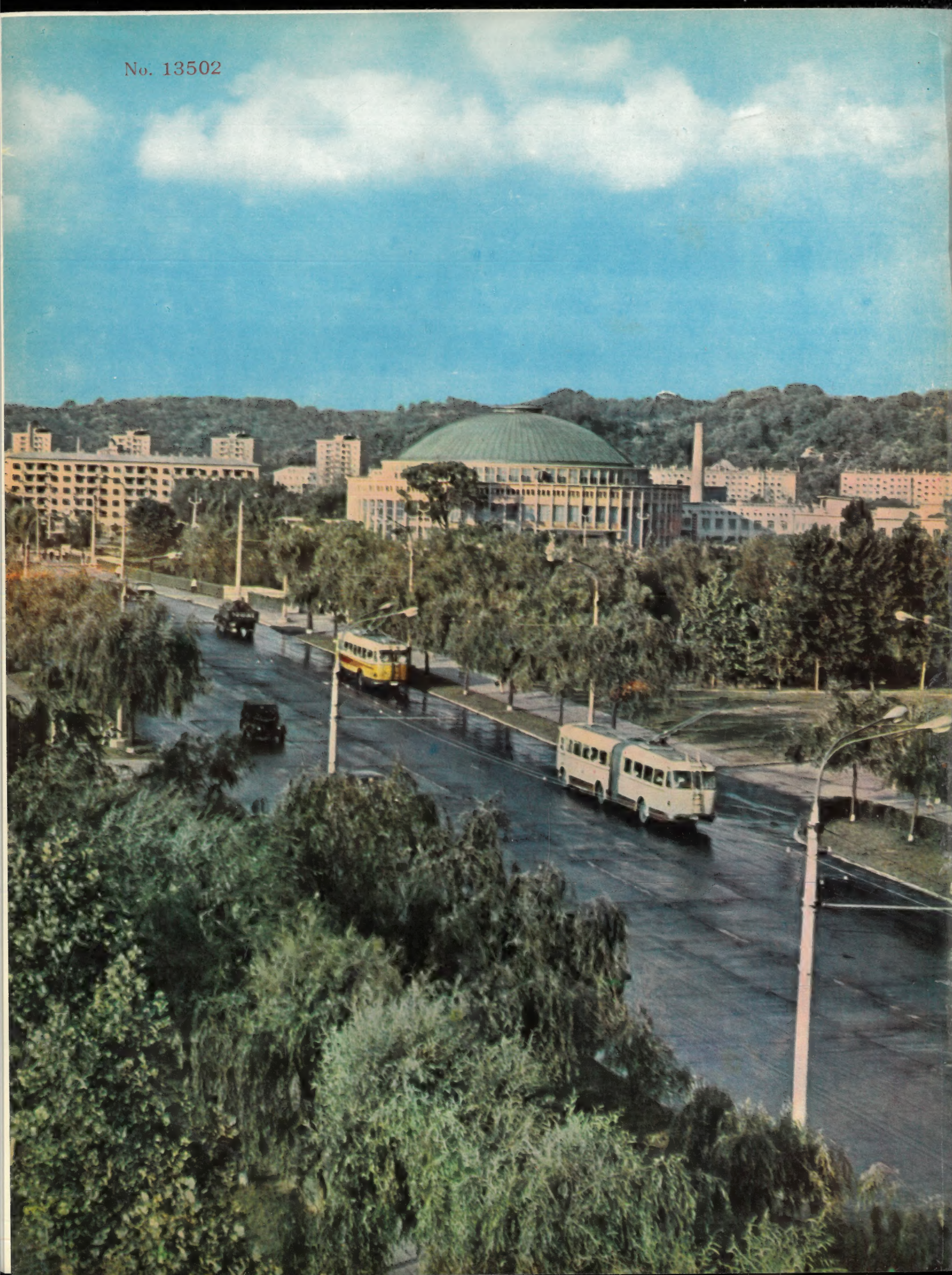
Poster:

"U. S. imperialism is target No.1 in the struggle of the world people!"





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